

The Global Newspaper  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague and Moscow

WEATHER DATA APPEARS ON PAGE 14

No. 31,675

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

ZURICH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Thatcher And Zhao Sign Pact

### Chinese Control Of Hong Kong Set for 1997

By Jim Mann  
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Zhao Ziyang of China signed Wednesday the agreement under which China will regain sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997.

In a formal ceremony in the Great Hall of the People, Mrs. Thatcher agreed to give up Britain's last imperial colony in Asia. "This is an historic occasion," she said.

Britain has governed Hong Kong since the treaty of Nanjing in 1842. Mr. Zhao said the accord has "laid a solid foundation for the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong."

Deng Xiaoping, the paramount leader, who took personal hand in the two years of negotiations leading to the agreement, watched the two prime ministers as they signed. Mr. Deng, Mr. Zhao, Mrs. Thatcher and other British and Chinese officials toasted one another with champagne.

Under the agreement, China will regain sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997 but will allow its people to retain their capitalist economic system and their civil liberties for an additional 50 years.

Hong Kong will become a "special administrative region" of China, with a considerable degree of autonomy. China will have the



Deng Xiaoping, the chief Chinese leader, center, watched as Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher and Zhao Ziyang exchanged signed documents outlining the future of Hong Kong. The event in Beijing's Great Hall of the People was photographed from a television screen.

right to appoint the chief executive of the local government and will be able to station its troops there.

In meetings Wednesday with Mrs. Thatcher and other British officials, both Mr. Deng and Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, gave assurances that China would honor the terms of the agreement.

According to a Chinese government spokesman, Mr. Deng pledged that China "will strictly abide by this agreement and honor its promises" and asserted that Hong Kong's prosperity was in the interest of China's modernization program.

Mr. Ho said: "This concerns China's reputation in the world."

Hong Kong is the financial, trading and shipping center of East Asia. It has 5.4 million inhabitants. Mr. Deng, who is 80 years old, reportedly told Mrs. Thatcher that he hoped to live until 1997 so that

he may visit Hong Kong when it is returned to China.

According to the spokesman, Mr. Deng said the concept of "one country, two systems" embodied in the Hong Kong agreement was an idea of international significance. The ultimate credit, Mr. Deng said, should go to the "dialectical materialism and historical materialism of Marxism."

During the signing ceremonies and on other occasions during her one-day visit here, Mrs. Thatcher took care to defend the terms of the agreement. She said the accord "fully meets the political requirements of Britain and China as well as the interests of the Hong Kong people."

She said the accord had been subject to a thorough public debate in Hong Kong. She acknowledged that Hong Kong residents have some reservations about the terms of the accord, but she said that they

have clearly judged it to be acceptable to them as a whole.

Mr. Zhao said the British prime minister had displayed "far-sightedness and statesmanship" in handling the Hong Kong negotiations.

The Chinese leaders all held out high hopes for the prospects of Chinese-British trade relations. Mr. Zhao told Mrs. Thatcher that the new era in relations ushered in by the Hong Kong agreement "should be reflected in cooperation between the two countries in the trade field."

British and Chinese leaders were said to have discussed the possibility of cooperation in their oil, coal and aerospace industries. The British will send a high-level trade team to China early next year, it was announced Wednesday.

Officials said that Mr. Zhao has agreed to make his first visit to Britain next summer.

## UNESCO Pullout Affirmed

### U.S. Is Leaving At End of Year; Urges Reform

By Joanne Omang  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States formally ended 38 years of association with UNESCO on Wednesday, claiming the agency is too political and is financially irresponsible.

However, Gregory J. Newell, assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, said U.S. membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization "could be renewed if the 116-nation institution made certain changes in its operations. A special 'observer agency' will be set up in the Department of State to monitor UNESCO's performance, he said.

The withdrawal takes effect Dec. 31.

The withdrawal was promised a year ago and has been debated worldwide ever since, with critics charging it was motivated more by conservative ideology in the administration of President Ronald Reagan than by UNESCO management problems, which all sides admitted were serious.

Mr. Newell acknowledged that UNESCO had made changes for the better over the past year, but said they had not gone far enough.

U.S. funding has traditionally been 25 percent of UNESCO's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Yitzhak Shamir, Israel's vice prime minister, discussing his Likud bloc's vow to leave the country's unity government. At right is Deputy Prime Minister David Levy.

## Likud Threatens Pullout Unless Ally Gets Ministry

United Press International

JERUSALEM — Israel's Likud bloc on Wednesday gave the Labor Party four days to save the unity government from collapse.

The problem arose because of the walkout of a small ultra-religious party.

A Likud spokesman said the Likud caucus in the parliament had decided unanimously to follow its ally, the Sephardic Tora Guardians, or Shas, party and leave the government unless the Shas was given a ministry. The Shas walked out of the Knesset, Israel's 120-member parliament, on Tuesday.

Likud cabinet ministers planned to meet Thursday to decide whether

to leave the government, but they said they would not submit their resignations until the weekly cabinet meeting Sunday.

The Jerusalem Post said that Ariel Sharon, a Likud member and cabinet minister, was due to return Thursday from his libel trial against Time magazine in New York to attend the ministers' meeting.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres, head of the Labor Party, vowed to do all he could to save Israel's national unity government from falling after only 98 days.

The Shas left the unity government because of a dispute with the National Religious Party over which party should control the allocation of money for key state religious functions.

Mr. Sharon expressed optimism that the problem would be resolved, but he told The Jerusalem Post: "I believe we must fulfill all our obligations to the last point, even if it leads to the dissolution of the national unity government."

The Labor Party and Yitzhak Shamir's Likud bloc put together the unity government in September after painstaking negotiations. Mr. Peres said Tuesday that Israel could not afford to engage in "political games."

Mr. Peres said that neither Labor nor the Likud would be forgiven if they let the coalition's first crisis bring down the government at a time when tough decisions were needed to deal with economic strains and to withdraw Israeli troops from Lebanon.

The agreement creating Israel's unity government Sept. 13 provided for satellite parties of the two major political blocs to join the coalition and win cabinet jobs or other key political appointments.

The National Religious Party allied itself with Labor and Likud assumed patronage of Shas, which is made up mostly of Sephardic or Oriental Jews, the backbone of Likud political strength.

Under the coalition agreement Labor and Likud undertook to split the Interior and Religious Affairs ministries between Shas and the National Religious Party. The dispute has been over which of the two parties should control key state religious functions.

■ End of Talks Foreseen

Israel Radio said Wednesday that Israeli officials believed Thursday's round of troop withdrawal talks between Israel and Lebanon might be the last. The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv. The (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Economy In U.S. Improves

### GNP Estimate For 4th Quarter Shows 2.8% Rate

By Jane Seaberry  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Economists said Wednesday that the worst of the economic slowdown may be over as the government reported its preliminary estimate of fourth-quarter economic growth. The estimate showed the gross national product rising at an annual rate of 2.8 percent.

The Commerce Department's "flash estimate" of the GNP, the country's total output of goods and services, compared with a 1.6-percent annual growth rate in the third quarter. The third-quarter figure reported Wednesday was revised from the 1.9-percent estimate of November.

The modest improvement in the fourth-quarter estimate, based on incomplete data and forecasts, was attributed to an expected increase in final sales and an anticipated improvement in the trade picture, which has been a drag on the economy's performance.

"This year the economy came in like a lion and is going out like a lamb," said Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige. "The pickup in consumer spending and a drop in interest rates means that the slowdown is mostly behind us. As long as inflation remains moderate the economy can continue sustainable growth."

Although the fourth quarter, based on the estimate, would be an improvement over the economy's performance during the third quarter, economists said the ferocious growth of the first part of the year was over.

The GNP grew at an annual rate of 10.1 percent in the first quarter and at a 7.1-percent annual rate in the second.

If the flash estimate is not revised, growth for the year would be 6.7 percent, slightly above the Reagan administration's forecast of 6.5 (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

## Space Shuttle Reported Set to Place Satellite in Orbit Over Soviet Union

By Walter Pincus  
and Mary-Thornton  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The next U.S. space shuttle flight, to be launched Jan. 23 under conditions of secrecy, will carry a new military intelligence satellite that is to collect electronic signals and retransmit them to a U.S. receiving station on Earth, according to sources.

The satellite is to be released from the shuttle cargo bay and directed into geosynchronous, or stationary, orbit 22,500 miles (36,200 kilometers) above the western portion of the Soviet Union, they said. It will stay there because its speed will equal that of the Earth's rotation.

Data gathered could include radio signals from Soviet missile tests that could be used to verify compliance with arms control agreements, the sources said.

The \$300-million satellite would be the most important and largest of the so-called signals intelligence satellites, four or five of which already hover above the Soviet Union. Each earlier version has a distinctive visual and radar image that permits the Soviet Union to know what it is, if not exactly what it is collecting and transmitting, sources said.

Signals intelligence satellites have been functioning for 10 years or more. Earlier rocket-launched versions weighed about 2,500 pounds (1,100 kilograms), sources said, while the new one could weigh at least 30,000 pounds, too heavy for launch by an existing U.S. rock-

## Post Criticized By Weinberger

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger denounced The Washington Post on Wednesday for publishing a report on the Pentagon's forthcoming space shuttle mission.

"It's the height of journalistic irresponsibility to violate requests that are made," he said. "These requests were made and responsibly honored by many networks, ABC, NBC, CBS, Associated Press."

Mr. Weinberger said that publication of some stories "can only give aid and comfort to the enemy. I'm not confirming or denying whether this did."

Leonard Downie Jr., managing editor of The Washington Post, said: "The very sparse information which we published this morning is well known throughout Washington and throughout the world."

et. The booster-assisted shuttle can launch a 65,000-pound cargo.

On Monday, Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger and other Pentagon officials disclosed that they have taken unusual steps to hide the nature of shuttle flights involving military payloads. About one-third of more than 200 shuttle launches scheduled in the next 10

years are to be conducted by the military, and next month's is the first.

The Pentagon effort contrasts sharply with the open nature of space missions conducted by the civilian National Aeronautics and Space Administration but not with the customary secrecy of air force satellite launches.

Despite the secrecy, information is readily available through public sources about previously launched intelligence satellites, as is information about the shuttle Discovery's mission next month.

The Pentagon rules would bar disclosing details of Discovery's operational schedule, making it more difficult for the Soviet Union to monitor the flight and track the satellite.

The air force initially wanted to keep the entire mission secret, NASA sources said. The Pentagon compromised with the agency.

Reporters are to be allowed to cover the launch, the first shuttle liftoff from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, and will be informed of the landing time there 16 hours in advance. No public access to air-to-ground communications and no public announcements are expected during the flight unless a serious problem develops.

Relations between NASA and the air force have been strained over the last year as the military service has begun pressing Congress for funds to permit it to launch larger payloads and not depend on the space shuttle.

At a news briefing Monday, Brigadier General Richard F. Abel, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Water is sprayed on canvas at Union Carbide plant in Bhopal to prevent gas-fume leakage.

## 'Everything Is Normal' in Bhopal

The Associated Press

BHOPAL, India — Scientists on Wednesday said that the final few tons of deadly methyl isocyanate used in pesticide and prepared to open the tank that leaked poison gas on Dec. 3, killing more than 2,000 people.

About 200,000 residents were believed to have fled Bhopal in fear of a second gas leak during the conversion process; they are slowly re-

turning to the central Indian city of 900,000.

The government said it postponed parliamentary elections scheduled in Bhopal for Dec. 27 because of the tragedy. But an opposition leader said the election was delayed because the governing Congress Party feared it would take a beating because of disillusionment arising from the government's failure to avert the disaster.

Scientists said 12 tons of the gas had been processed by Tuesday night and at least 42 tons remained in storage tanks and drums at the Union Carbide pesticide plant. The process was continuing Wednesday.

Scientists said the conversion process, which began Sunday, should be completed by Thursday.

"Everything is normal," said N.P. Choubey, a spokesman at the government control room where (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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■ Thirty-three unknown organ chorale preludes by J.S. Bach are found at Yale. Page 16.

## SCIENCE

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## BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The U.S. said seven nations agreed to limit steel exports to the United States. Page 9.

## TOMORROW

A new guide to one-upmanship is "Avant-Gardening," by Alan Titchmarsh, who talks to Mary Blume. In Weekend.



U.S. Army recruits at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, wearing gas masks during training session on chemical warfare.

## Mixed Bag of Recruits: Some Make It, Some Don't

By Rick Ackinson  
Washington Post Service

FORT JACKSON, South Carolina — The lecture hall smelled like a damp tent as 200 brand-new privates in sweaty fatigues listened to a brand-new second lieutenant instruct them about the laws of war.

"We wage wars to win the hearts and minds of other people," the lieutenant said soberly, "and if we torture them we lose them as a potential ally in the future. Do you think putting civilians out on point to clear a mine field is a good idea?" There were some subtle, wise-guy nods among the troops. Most of them were impulsive, pondering the moral calculus. A few heads drooped in drowsy surrender.

before cueing a training film with other examples of inappropriate behavior.

"You are in a defensive position just outside a small village," the film narrator said. "You receive sniper fire from what appears to be a single building within the village. Before taking any other action, you call in an artillery barrage that destroys the entire village."

There was footage of a Southeast Asian hamlet strewn with dead women and children. Such indiscriminate slaughter, the narrator admonished, is wrong, dead wrong. The lecture ended with: "Let no man be sorry he has done good because others have done evil."

For the 140,000 recruits who enter basic training every year, the eight-week U.S. Army indoctrination is supposed to teach not only right from left, but also right from wrong.

In theory, it is a time for the nascent inculturation of esprit de corps, when those who will be the first called to fight and die learn why, when those expected to kill or be killed are taught the rudimentary rules of the game.

"We hope to build a soldier who, in the absence of orders, will do the right thing," said Lieutenant Colonel David K. Kiernan, a spokesman for Fort Jackson. "We're not trying

to make them into marionettes and we think that's an advantage the American army has over the Soviet army."

"The PFC," or private first class, he said, "is prepared to take the squad if the squad leader is killed, or the squad leader is prepared to take command of the platoon if the lieutenant is killed. That's the kind of soldier we want."

But for the 30 volunteers from DeLand, Florida, who joined the army last summer, the lofty questions of combat morals and morale invariably were buried beneath the daily grind of boot camp survival.

About half of the 30 were shipped to Fort Jackson, the largest of the army's six posts for basic training, where 80,000 civilians were carved into soldiers last year. The inscription at the main gate proclaims, "Victory Begins Here."

Most of the 30 had signed on for support jobs, reflecting an army that needs three-and-a-half enlisted troops in the rear for every combat soldier at the front.

Disoriented and scared, they were hustled into the massive reception station here, often in the middle of the night, and fed a starchy meal, such as mashed potatoes and gravy and spaghetti.

For three or four days, they shuffled along a kind of military assembly line beneath uplifting quotations from General Douglas MacArthur about "the fruits of victory," or pithy epigrams that simply urged, "Courage. Purity. Justice."

They stumbled past the "countdown board," where recruits are warned to surrender "firearms, bows and arrows, zip guns, slingshots, counterfeiting equipment." Two weary army rooms allowed the soldiers anonymously to toss away their forbidden fruits, usually nothing more sinister than a Playboy magazine.

There was a quick stop at the four-seat barber shop with its hum of shears and hair cascading to the floor, leaving the women with page-boy cuts and the men with heads cropped so closely their skulls could be read like a topographical map. Each haircut cost the recruit \$2.75 and 160 seconds of his day.

Then it was on to the physical exams and blood typing and dental X-rays for potential body identification, a somber reminder that this was not just another job for the recruits. And then there were pregnancy tests for the wom-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

## The New GI Shaping the Volunteer Army

Third of four articles.

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If the flash estimate is not re-  
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6.7 percent, slightly above the Reagan  
administration's forecast of 6.5  
(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)



## Singapore Elections Expected to Establish Lee's Son as a Potential Heir

**Reuters**  
SINGAPORE — The general election here Saturday is expected to establish Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's elder son, Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong, as a potential successor to his father.

General Lee, 32, who gave up a promising military career to enter politics, is among two dozen young technocrats and professionals recruited by the ruling People's Action Party for the elections.

The party won 30 of the 79 seats in Parliament because they were unopposed by the opposition, and hopes to win the rest.

Mr. Lee, who has dominated the political scene for more than 25

years, is planning a transfer of power to a younger group of leaders, while retaining prime minister.

He said at an election rally earlier this week that he had in mind at least three young leaders who could take over his job after he stepped down on reaching the age of 65 in 1988. But he has yet to name a successor.

The prime minister also has said that there is no question of building a Lee "dynasty" and that his son must climb the political ladder on his own merit.

General Lee, who was educated at Cambridge University, is described by friends as affable and

approachable. He is considered a good speaker at public rallies and an effective door-to-door campaigner.

Promoted to brigadier general in June 1984, he retired three months later to stand for elections. The prime minister almost immediately appointed him as political secretary to Defense Minister Goh Chok Tong.

General Lee is running against a political unknown, Giam Lai Cheng, 23, a woman who represents the leftist United People's Front. He is expected to win by a large margin.

■ **Lee Warns of 'Bleak' Future**  
Mr. Lee warned Singaporeans

that they should vote wisely in national elections Saturday because the future of the world economy is bleak, and could severely affect the nation, United Press International reported Wednesday.

"Behind the glow of Christmas decorations and good cheer, there lurks the menace of a major world economic crisis," Mr. Lee told an election rally Wednesday.

"It can strike in the next few years, during President Ronald Reagan's term," he said, "if the huge U.S. budget deficits are not cut back, interest rates go up, the American dollar goes down and all of these aggravate the strains of world debts on the international banking system."

Mr. Lee criticized opposition parties that talked about giving free benefits and other handouts to the people. "The opposition," he said, "is short in quality, short in their ethnic-linguistic mix for national solidarity."

"An able team that is seen to be able to carry on without me after the next elections in 1988-89," he said, "will be reassurance to foreign manufacturers who have billions of dollars invested in Singapore. This is your stake in this election."

Mr. Lee's People's Action Party has won every seat in Parliament in the past four elections and is expected to do so again in this election.

When nominations closed on Dec. 12, 30 of his party's members were returned unopposed. The party needs to win only 10 of the remaining 49 seats contested Saturday to form the government for the next five years.

J.B. Jeyaretnam, who became the only opposition member in the last Parliament when he won a by-election, said at a rally Wednesday: "We are expecting many more members of the opposition to be returned by the electorate this election."

But, he said, it will be a major victory for democracy if even one opposition member is elected. Mr. Jeyaretnam is secretary-general of the opposition Workers' Party.

## Italy Plans a Crackdown On Income Tax Cheating

**The Associated Press**  
ROME — Italy's coalition government has passed a strong measure to crack down on widespread tax cheating by professionals, restaurants, retail businesses and self-employed tradesmen.

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's council of ministers approved the measure by decree on Tuesday, after it stalled in the lower house of parliament, the Chamber of Deputies. The decree must be approved by parliament within 60 days to remain in effect.

Targets of the measure bitterly criticized it before passage, while wage-earners, whose taxes are withheld from their paychecks, widely applauded the plan put forward by the Republican finance minister, Bruno Visentini.

The decree introduces an estimated income standard for the self-employed on the basis of the insured value of the enterprise, location, energy and raw material consumption and the size of the work force.

The months of political jockeying over the measure polarized Ital-

ian society and badly shook the 16-month-old coalition of Mr. Craxi, a Socialist.

Half a dozen strikes in recent weeks for or against the tax and financial reform have paralyzed public transportation and closed stores, restaurants and gasoline stations.

Mr. Visentini said that tax evasion in Italy has become so serious as to threaten the viability of the state's financial foundation. The government has not issued figures on the amount of revenue lost through such evasion, but estimates range up to 64.7 trillion lire (\$435 billion).

Government officials said the tax law had shifted most of the burden onto Italy's 14 million wage-earners.

Self-employed Italians declare only a fraction of their earnings, according to Mr. Visentini. In the country of 56 million people, only 16,000 declared incomes of more than 29.6 million lire last year, and virtually none of them were professionals, merchants or artisans.



**DEFENSE, NEW CALEDONIA STYLE** — Armed settlers man a barricade outside Bourail in the French colony of New Caledonia, which has been hit by political unrest.

## Gorbachev Denies Limit In Arms Talks

**Reuters**

LONDON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, a member of the Soviet leadership, said Wednesday that the Soviet Union was not setting preconditions for arms talks with the United States by calling for early moves to ban space weapons.

But he underlined Moscow's concern about the issue at a meeting with British Labor Party leaders and said that he hoped Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would tell President Ronald Reagan that she opposes an arms race in space when she meets with him this week.

Neil Kinnock, the Labor Party leader, said that he asked Mr. Gorbachev if Moscow regarded progress toward a ban on space weapons as a precondition for resuming talks on limiting nuclear arms.

He quoted Mr. Gorbachev as replying: "We do not include the question of the demilitarization of space as a preliminary condition. We have no preliminary conditions whatever."

Mr. Gorbachev, who is widely believed to be the second most important figure in the Kremlin, said Monday that there was little hope of progress on arms control unless the United States agreed to ban weapons in space. The Soviet Union has long maintained that a space agreement would ease negotiations on nuclear weapons.

■ **Lugar Backs Space Arms**

Senator Richard G. Lugar, incoming chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said Tuesday that President Reagan was correct to pursue research into development of defensive weapons in space and should not yield to pressure to treat his initiative as a "bargaining chip" in arms control talks. The Washington Post reported.

The Indiana Republican said that he agreed with the administration that the defensive initiative could help slow or end the nuclear arms race.

## Life Returning to Normal as Bhopal Residents Drift Back

(Continued from Page 1)

the process was being monitored. Scientists said they did not know exactly how long the chemical remained in various storage facilities. The conversion process is being carried out by Union Carbide technicians under the supervision of Indian experts.

After the hazardous chemicals are processed, experts will begin the "decontamination" of the tank that leaked, said Dr. Sriniwas Varadarajan, the top Indian scientist overseeing the operation. "The tank will require careful

handling to ensure that it is done safely and at the same time evidence is not destroyed," he said Tuesday. "The tank has yet to be investigated. We don't know anything yet about the tank from which there was leakage."

■ **Bhopal Returning to Normal**

Sanjoy Hazarika of The New York Times reported earlier from Bhopal:

The stores and markets of this city have begun reopening as residents return to work and start shopping in greater numbers. Vendors are pushing carts filled with

fruits and vegetables, and restaurants, cigarette kiosks and even a few barber shops are now open for business.

Gradually, Bhopal is returning to normal for the first time since scientists and engineers announced last week that they would produce pesticide to neutralize the remaining stock of methyl isocyanate.

The return to normal is most obvious in the newer areas of Bhopal. In the old section of the city, parts of which date from the 11th century, most of the stores were still shuttered Tuesday, and a few

young men played badminton in the middle of a normally congested road.

Dr. Sriniwas Varadarajan, an Indian scientist supervising the detoxification process, said scientists and plant engineers still did not know what remained in the tank from which nearly 50 tons of methyl isocyanate escaped Dec. 3. Earlier, they said the chemical had probably partially solidified into a substance called polymer, which stuck to the walls of the tank.

Mr. Varadarajan said this tank would be examined after the liquid methyl isocyanate to other tanks

and barrels had been disposed of.

One sign of the slow return to normal in Bhopal was the movement of small groups of people from camps to their homes.

"Much of the gas has already been destroyed, and there is no danger any more," said Phool Chand, a 30-year-old textile mill worker, who said he planned to leave a camp.

Those still in the camps, especially the poor, are deeply concerned. "Our employers have left the city," said Jaswant Singh, a guard at an engineering company. "Where will we get money to eat after the camps close?"

The government has said it will shut the camps Friday and transport people back to their homes. Many are still sick. Radhey Shyam, a carpenter who looks far older than his 40 years, complained of blurred vision.

"We have to work to eat," he said, "and how can I work if I can't see clearly?"

The future also worries employees at the Union Carbide plant, which has been ordered by the state government to shut down permanently as soon as the detoxification process is complete.

"We are trying to work something out" to find other jobs for the 900 people the plant employed, said Arjun Singh, the state's chief minister. "Workers' rights will be protected."

Meanwhile, Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, came through the city on a six-hour visit. Mr. Solarz is chairman of the subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

He said he was amazed to learn that local officials had been given no information about the potential hazards at the Union Carbide plant before the accident.

He said he planned to introduce legislation that would "at the very least" require the U.S. government to inform officials abroad of the potential health, safety and environmental problems posed by American-owned plants.

## Participation by Egypt Protested at San'a Talks

**Reuters**

SAN'A, North Yemen — Syria and Iran protested Egypt's presence Wednesday at an Islamic foreign ministers meeting in the North Yemen capital and demanded that the issue be placed on the agenda.

On the second day of the five-day meeting, the Syrian deputy foreign minister, Issam al-Nayef, said the presence of an Egyptian representative was illegal because of Cairo's diplomatic relations with Israel. He was joined by the Iranian delegate in calling for Egypt's attendance to be included on the 141-item agenda.

The Egyptian foreign minister, Esmat Abdel Meguid, said in reply that any debate on the dispute would be futile because the foreign ministers were not qualified to overturn a decision made at summit level.

Egypt was suspended from the 45-member Islamic Conference Organization after it signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979. It was invited back by the conference heads of state during their summit

meeting in Casablanca in January. Syria, Libya and Iran protested at the time by walking out of the meeting.

South Yemen, which usually sides with the radical states against Egypt, was keeping out of the dispute, apparently to avoid offending conservative Arab aid donors, conference sources said.

The proceedings were being watched by journalists on closed-circuit television, but as Mr. Abdel Meguid was halfway through his speech an official pulled out the plug, saying the session was closed and the transmission was made by mistake.

The conference secretary-general, Habib Chatti of Tunisia, was to have issued a statement after the session in which the disagreement emerged again, but it was postponed without explanation from conference organizers.

Syria's protest was the first public sign of discord since the annual five-day conference opened Tuesday with appeals for Islamic unity as the best way to deal with the Israeli annexation of East Jerusalem and occupation of Arab lands.

Conference sources said the nuclear source of potential trouble was the four-year war between Iran and Iraq, both of which are conference members represented at the current meeting at ministerial level.

A recurrent theme of the opening session was the need for the conference to pursue efforts to find common ground between the two nations. The sources said that few other conference countries were prepared to speak out in favor of either side.

A peace committee set up soon after the Gulf war began has been largely inactive since the death earlier this year of its chairman, President Ahmed Sekou Touré of Guinea.



Carlos Garaikoetxea

## Basque Official Resigns in Spain

**Reuters**

VITORIA, Spain — The regional prime minister of the Basque area resigned Wednesday after losing the confidence of his Basque Nationalist Party, PNV, in a power dispute, a spokesman said Wednesday.

Carlos Garaikoetxea has been at odds with his party's executive council over whether his office or the council would settle disputes with the region's provincial legislatures. He resigned after a no-confidence vote by the party's National Assembly.

The PNV president, Roman Sudupe, said the assembly would meet again within 72 hours to choose a new candidate for prime minister.

Five people were injured in clashes between police and supporters of the prime minister's supporters outside the meeting hall, police said.

## Navy Operation Sets Off Reaction By Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)

not leave international waters at any time.

The Japanese press reports, which Pentagon officials did not deny, said that Soviet jets flew very close to U.S. Navy F-14 fighters from the carriers.

Despite the fact that both countries engage in close air and naval surveillance and probes of each other's border regions, one highly placed Reagan administration official expressed concern about possible diplomatic repercussions from the latest episode, given Soviet sensitivities about intrusions in the Vladivostok area and the high-level U.S.-Soviet talks next month.

Information on military operations is so restricted within the administration that most top officials were unaware of the episode despite the fragmentary press reports in Japan. Several State Department, Pentagon and White House officials denied the episode had taken place even as the Pentagon spokesman was confirming it.

State Department officials said that as far as they knew Washington had received no protest from the Soviet Union.

One American official said that some people in the Japanese government raised questions about conducting such an exercise so close to Soviet territorial waters and had asked for an explanation from the United States. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is to visit Washington on Jan. 2.

■ **Peter Lawford in Coma**

**The Associated Press**  
LOS ANGELES — Peter Lawford, 61, the British-born actor, slipped into a coma Wednesday and was listed in critical condition at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.

## U.S. Formally Announces Pullout From UNESCO

(Continued from Page 1)

budget, which is \$374.4 million for 1984-1985.

UNESCO, chartered in 1946 "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture," operates 182 programs around the world, spending 40 percent of its budget on education.

It has organized large-scale literacy efforts in developing countries and set up international scientific research teams. It gives technical help to developing nations and has organized the preservation of major natural, historic and architectural sites worldwide.

But the United States has accused UNESCO of tilting too far to the left in promoting "Soviet-inspired" world disarmament in some of its education programs, in boosting the needs of states over the rights of individuals and in demanding a "new international economic order" critical of free-market capitalism.

Third World nations have used UNESCO forums to vote sanctions against Israel, praise revolutionary organizations and to denounce the

United States, which is routinely outvoted.

The United States announced in December 1983 that it would pull out of UNESCO this month, charging that the organization "extraneously politicized virtually every subject it deals with; exhibits hostility toward the basic institutions of a free society, especially a free market and a free press; and demonstrated unrestrained budgetary expansion."

Although many nations, including much of Europe, urged the United States to reconsider, others joined in similar complaints. Britain recently announced its intention to withdraw at the end of 1985 if reforms are not made.

Many concerns focused on the organization's director general, Amadou Mahtar M'bow, 63, whose elegant lifestyle and frequent worldwide travel were accompanied by charges that he had overstepped and mismanaged UNESCO's budget for his personal gain. He has denied the allegations.

UNESCO has always been controversial. Congress suspended the U.S. contribution in 1974 after the organization recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization and

condemned Israel. It was later restored, but UNESCO's reaction to its critics has been uneven.

In an observer delegation's report to the U.S. Commission for UNESCO, a liaison group between UNESCO and U.S. citizens, the relative inaction this year was blamed in part on U.S. delay in spelling out its concerns and the reforms it sought.

"The U.S. agenda was overlaid with ideological complaints rather than specific problems," said an official. "If the United States had come forward in January with a bill of particulars, you would have seen a whole lot more achievement than there has been."

## Likud Vows to Leave Israeli Government

(Continued from Page 1)

radio attributed its report to unidentified government sources. Israeli officials have expressed disappointment with what they

term Lebanese procrastination and unwillingness to compromise on Israel's demands for security arrangements for its northern border after a pullout.

■ **Aid Request Expected**

An Israeli delegation was expected to seek a record \$4.1 billion in U.S. aid for the next fiscal year and an additional \$800 million in emergency funds for this year in negotiations in Washington. The Washington Post reported.

Requests for new military and economic assistance could pose difficult choices for the Reagan ad-

## WORLD BRIEFS

## Group Claims NATO Bomb Attempt

**MUNICH (AP)** — The terrorist Red Army Faction claimed responsibility Wednesday for the attempted bombing of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization facility, the West German authorities said.

The police, meanwhile, said that a fugitive member of the group, identified as Eva Hauke-Frimpong, was being sought in connection with the bombing attempt Tuesday. The federal prosecutor, Karl Rehmann, said that the Red Army Faction was suspected of planting a car bomb outside a NATO officers' school in Oberammergau. He cautioned that attacks may occur during the Christmas holidays and urged the public to be "especially alert."

A woman telephoned the editor of a Munich newspaper on Wednesday afternoon and claimed responsibility for the attempted bombing in the name of the Red Army Faction, the Bavarian State Criminal Office said.

## Qadhafi, Gonzalez and Kreisky Meet

**PALMA DE MALLORCA, Spain (UPI)** — Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain joined Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, and Bruno Kreisky, the former Austrian chancellor, on Wednesday for "private talks" at a coastal town on the Mediterranean island of Mallorca, a Spanish government spokesman said.

The three men met at the home of a Majorcan banker at Santa Ponsa, 12 miles (20 kilometers) outside Palma, where Colonel Qadhafi arrived for conversations with Mr. Kreisky, a vice president of the Socialist International, earlier Wednesday.

The spokesman declined to disclose the topic of the talks or to comment on reports that they were a prelude to a meeting aimed at mending deep divisions between Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Colonel Qadhafi.

## French Assembly Votes 1985 Budget

**PARIS (UPI)** — The French Socialist government's budget for next year was approved Wednesday by the National Assembly over the objections of the Communist Party and the rightist opposition.

The Socialist Party used its parliamentary majority to shove through spending programs amounting to 1 trillion francs (\$111 billion), 6 percent higher than last year's budget. The deficit will be held to 140 billion francs.

As expected, the Socialist Party was unable to rally support from any other group in parliament for its austerity budget. The Communists had long objected to Socialist plans for large-scale cutbacks in state-owned industries that were included in the budget. In July the Communist Party abandoned its four positions in the government over the issue of layoffs.

## Israel Said to Foil U.S. Embassy Plot

**WASHINGTON (UPI)** — Israeli security forces have captured six Palestinians who appeared to be planning an attack on the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv, U.S. military sources said.

The sources said Tuesday that the Palestinians lived either in Israel or its occupied territories and did not have any links to organized groups outside the country. "It was a very loosely organized group," one source said.

No explosives that could have been used to convert a vehicle into a bomb — the method used in major attacks on other U.S. installations in the Middle East — were found when the Palestinians were captured, although the security forces did discover "a couple of hand grenades," the sources said. A list of targets was found, they added, and one was the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv.

## Blast Kills 4 Soldiers in Sri Lanka

**COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (UPI)** — Four soldiers were killed and 11 others were injured Wednesday when a passing army convoy set off a land mine at Padaviya in the northern Sri Lankan district of Vavuniya, a military spokesman said.

The convoy was on a patrol from the army camp at Padaviya to the northeastern coastal town of Pulmottai at the time, the spokesman said. Three of the survivors were critically injured.

The explosion came a day after a guerrilla land mine was detonated in the eastern province of Towey, killing a police inspector, eight police constables and a civilian.

## For the Record

The European Community has formally approved a further 500,000 tons of food aid to help famine victims in Ethiopia and other drought-stricken parts of Africa, community officials said Wednesday. (Reuters)  
The French cabinet on Wednesday postponed a referendum on independence for the island of Mayotte in the Indian Ocean and approved a bill giving the parliament power to set a new voting date. (UPI)

## Intelligence Satellite Plan Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

the air force director of public affairs, said that the Pentagon would treat shuttle missions "as we do the deployment of air, land and sea forces."

"Speculation" by news organizations on military aspects of the mission would result in a Defense Department investigation into the source of the information, he said.

Several news organizations working on stories describing the military cargo reported being called by the Pentagon about two weeks ago asking that the stories be killed for reasons of national security. Some of them agreed to the request, including The Associated Press, Aviation Week and Space Technology, and NBC News.

Public information available on planned military shuttle operations makes identification of Discovery's payload — signals intelligence satellite relatively easy, according to several military experts in Washington research organizations.

■ **Pentagon Explanation**

Richard Halloran of The New York Times reported. Defense Department officials, elaborating on the secrecy policy,

acknowledged Tuesday that little information would be kept from the Russians, but they said even that was worth the try.

"Space is a big place," an official said. "The less they know, the harder it will be for them to find us out there."

Some officials acknowledged privately that Russian trawlers with electronic devices and high-powered telescopes patrol the ocean just outside the three-mile limit within sight of Cape Canaveral and of Vandenberg Air Force Base.

In addition, they said, the Soviet Union has satellites that can photograph missile and shuttle shots, and other satellites with heat-seeking sensors that can tell within seconds when a missile or shuttle shot has taken place. Radar and other sensors then pick up those shots and track them through space.

Congressional testimony in May by Robert S. Cooper, director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, suggested that the next shuttle flight might be part of a project code-named Test Ruby.

"Test Ruby," he said, "is a space-based experiment to evaluate infrared surveillance for the detection of aircraft targets against the Earth's clutter background."

■ **Tass Denounces 'Secrecy'**  
The Soviet press agency Tass on Tuesday described the shuttle security measures as "an impenetrable veil of secrecy" designed to hide a military takeover of the entire program, The New York Times reported from Moscow.

Although Western analysts say the Soviet space program is largely controlled by the military, the Soviet Union has never acknowledged a military aspect for any of its space flights.

Tass said spokesmen from the Pentagon and NASA "flatly refused" to discuss the shuttle's flight plan or the duration of its mission. It said journalists would "for the first time" be denied access to conversations between the craft and ground control.

A more extreme information blackout than this is standard procedure for Soviet space flights. Apart from rare exceptions involving international crews, the flights are not announced in advance, and journalists are barred from the space center at Baikonur.

Washington public relations firm with ties to the Reagan administration, Wagner & Baroody, at \$15,000 a month to make its case in Washington and abroad.

But only one executive board session was scheduled after July, and some of the demands, including program elimination, could not legally be met without approval by the bicameral U.S. Congress.

The board took several responsive actions, recommending a two-year freeze on the UNESCO budget and putting several dubious programs on a review list.

Rhetoric that U.S. diplomats found offensive has been absent this year from UNESCO documents. These include previously routine denunciations of Israel and references to the "New International Economic Order" that conservatives regard as a thinly veiled call for world revolution.

UNESCO also withheld funding for a privately organized conference on "protection of journalists," which critics had called an effort to control news organizations, and quietly abandoned a proposal to license reporters.

tax Break  
simplification Plan

THE  
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World Rally  
World Motorcycle C  
World Motorcycle C  
World Motorcycle C  
World Motorcycle E  
World Motorcycle  
European Formula 1  
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## Tax Breaks Help Shape Americans' Lives

### Simplification Plan Poses a Threat — From Baseball to Ministers' Housing

By Dale Russakoff  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government this year helped buy more than 400,000 tickets to Baltimore Orioles baseball games, made almost half a billion dollars in mortgage payments for military personnel and ministers, paid for more than 1,000 meals at Washington's Le Pavillon restaurant and picked up London hotel bills of several hundred New Jersey lawyers.

The expenditures were made not through appropriations but in the form of tax breaks through which Americans reap billions of dollars in indirect income each year. These breaks are so widely employed that they have shaped American life — from how soldiers live to where business executives dine.

The Treasury Department is seeking to abolish many of them as part of its tax-simplification plan. They involve two fine distinctions: one between income, which is taxed, and fringe benefits, which are not, and the other between personal expenses, which are not tax-deductible, and business expenses, which are.

Treasury says these distinctions help "a business person who eats with clients at an elegant restaurant" but not "a plumber who eats with other workers at the construction site."

The argument against such discrimination sounds fair to many, but large numbers of people — the military, sports enthusiasts, religious leaders, restaurateurs and others — say the price for such justice may be too high.

Upset because Treasury wants to abolish the tax-exempt status of the military's housing allowances, the Defense Department says the plan would "have a devastating financial impact" on hundreds of thousands of people in the military, lower their morale and force about 9,000 to leave the military within five years.

The United Methodist Church, dismayed by a similar proposal to tax the housing allowances of the clergy, says the tax-simplification plan would siphon vast sums of money from church charities into the salaries of 37,000 ministers.

The National Restaurant Association, upset by proposed limits on business-lunch deductions, says the plan "would severely and irreparably impinge" on restaurants "to the detriment of the national economy."

The Baltimore Orioles' sales manager, Dan O'Dowd, says the Treasury plan would "put a dent in sports dollars, which are a valuable part of the American economy."

Some of the tax breaks Treasury seeks to eliminate or reduce spring from the political clout of their beneficiaries, others from ambiguity in the definition of income and expenses. How much business must be conducted over lunch before it becomes a business lunch? Should the government tax ministers for the value of paragonages?

"Not all of this was developed in a very systematic way over the last 70 years," said Ron Pearlman, acting assistant Treasury secretary for tax policy.

For example, the Defense Department for decades has provided housing allowances to military personnel who live off post. Because members of the military who live on bases pay no tax on the value of their quarters Congress has never taxed the allowances for off-post personnel.

Almost 1 million homeowners in the military pay mortgages with their tax-free housing allowances. Then, like other taxpayers, they take a deduction for interest paid on the mortgages.

The Pentagon estimates that this duplication costs the Treasury \$350 million a year and that all tax-exempt allowances for the military's housing and their cost of living remove \$7.5 billion annually from income subject to tax.

One officer said the housing allowance covers \$200 of his \$1,000 monthly payment. Without it, he said, he and thousands of others in the military would be forced to sell their homes.

The Treasury proposal would tax

all military allowances and basic pay as income, but it calls on Congress to raise military pay to cover the additional taxes.

Similarly, Treasury has proposed to do away with a comparable exemption for the housing allowances of ministers, calling on congregations to take up the slack. The ministers' exemption will take \$164 million out of federal revenues in 1990 unless Treasury's proposal is adopted.

Another indirect aid to individual income is the business deduction. The tax code allows corporations and business people to subtract from their gross income all expenses that are "reasonable and necessary" to conduct business. Treasury said it will lose more than \$3 billion a year of potential revenue on these write-offs by 1990 unless changes are made.

Over the years these write-offs have been stretched to include the cost of country club dues and baseball, football and hockey tickets purchased by people who entertain clients. The tax code thus transforms Baltimore's Memorial Stadium, for example, into "an appropriate business setting."

Beneficiaries of the business deduction subtract the cost of trips, tickets, meals and more from gross income, saying that the expenses are "directly related" to or "associated with" their business. For those

in the 50-percent tax bracket, this means that prices are cut in half since 50 cents of each dollar deducted otherwise would have gone to the Internal Revenue Service.

With this deduction in mind, the New Jersey Bar Association held its midyear meeting last month in London and held meetings in previous years in Puerto Rico and Bermuda. "We call it our offshore meeting," said a spokesman.

Similarly, Treasury estimates that 15 million baseball tickets a year — or one-third the total sold in the United States — are purchased by businesses as tax deductions. The same goes for one-half the hockey tickets, according to the department.

The business deduction is largely responsible for supporting many expensive restaurants. Janet Cam of Le Pavillon restaurant in Washington, where many dinners cost \$100 without drinks or tax, said that 60 percent of her lunch business and 40 percent of dinner business is put on expense accounts.

The full price of these meals is now deductible. Treasury proposes to allow no more than a \$10 deduction for breakfast; \$15 for lunch and \$25 for dinner — a change that the National Restaurant Association said would run "some nationally acclaimed" restaurants out of business.



**HOME COMING** — Mary Armstrong, a 99-year-old widow, returned to her native England because she said she did not like the United States after having lived there 65 years. "I did not like America," she said, "I did not like the people there." She said at Heathrow Airport that Americans were not "as friendly as the British."

## Jane's Criticizes West On Nuclear Arms Policy

Reuters

LONDON — Jane's annual survey of world aircraft criticizes the West's nuclear weapons strategy and calls for early East-West missile cuts.

Jane's, in its survey to be published Thursday, said U.S. intercontinental missiles were probably incapable of carrying out their assigned role of destroying Soviet missiles in their silos.

The survey's editor, John Taylor, questioned the role of the smaller cruise and submarine-based missiles, saying the launching of even one would provoke an overwhelming response against civilian targets.

He said that Britain gained nothing by possessing such weapons or by having them based on its soil.

The superpowers could have their nuclear arsenals without losing the ability to wipe each other off the map, he said.

"Nuclear weapons cannot be un-invented, but a start could be made on reducing both worldwide fear and unnecessary, massive expenditure, at no cost to military effectiveness," Mr. Taylor said.

Writing in the introduction to All the World's Aircraft 1984-85, Mr. Taylor said the case for cuts was underlined by the U.S. policy of targeting its intercontinental ballistic missiles on Soviet missile bases.

"The hardness of the silos in which they are housed is such that they could not be effectively eliminated even if caught in their silos by the entire current force of American Minuteman and Titan ICBMs," he wrote.

Even the latest U.S. intercontinental missile, the Peacekeeper, was unlikely to offer much better results.

The smaller nuclear missiles lacked accuracy and could only be targeted on cities, he said. "They are claimed to be deterrents — but how many cities need to be threatened with Hiroshima-type annihilation to deter an enemy?"

"And if even one were launched it would call forth such a response that it is nonsense to associate such weapons with the term defense," Mr. Taylor said.

Both types of weapon carried such drawbacks "it is clear that a nation like the United Kingdom gains nothing by possessing such weapons or by having them based on its soil."

Turning to aircraft, Mr. Taylor said there were fundamental shortcomings in NATO's air defenses. Apart from the F-111 bomber, the United States had no aircraft suited to the unpredictable European climate.

The alliance probably lacked the ability to destroy Soviet surface-to-air missile batteries in the prospective European battle zone, a shortcoming that could deprive it of air superiority.

The Soviet Union's flexible approach to new aircraft development and its growing capability in important high technology were also affecting the balance of air power.

Soviet planes had long outnumbered those of NATO by about 5-to-2, it said. "This did not matter while NATO had a clear lead in avionics and aircraft power plants, but the gap is narrowing."

NATO commanders were also worried about a huge increase in the number and capability of Warsaw Pact helicopters, it said.

## Kirkpatrick Protests Sexism in Politics

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Jeane J. Kirkpatrick said Wednesday that she was surprised by the sexual discrimination she has encountered, including some from cabinet members, as the U.S. representative at the United Nations.

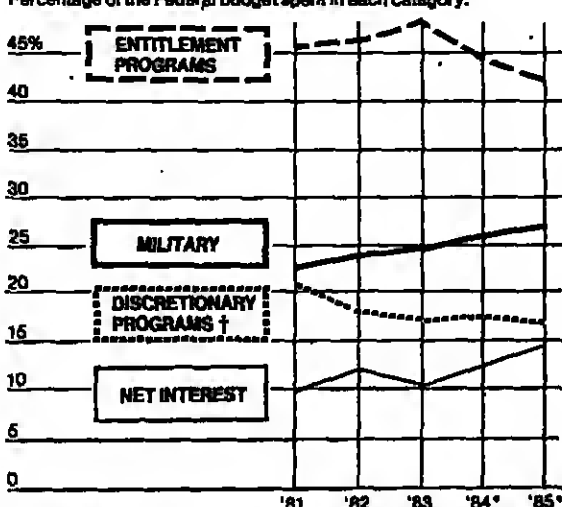
"I think sexism is alive — it's alive in the United Nations, it's alive in the U.S. government, it's alive in American politics," she said at a Manhattan meeting of the Women's Forum, an honorary society of successful women in various fields.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said she had expected to suffer some discrimination in her four years at the United Nations, as the first female chief delegate from a major country. But she was taken aback, she said, when as the only woman with a cabinet-level post in the first two and a half years of the Reagan administration, she met "general male surprise and disapproval" at the presence of a woman.

## Congressional Leaders Call Reagan's Proposed Military Trims Too Small

### Government Spending

Percentage of the Federal budget spent in each category.



\* Estimates  
Includes grants to states and local governments, including education and highways; foreign aid; cost of Federal government operations; energy; research and development; services to individuals, including housing assistance, student financial aid and veterans' medical care.

Source: Congressional Budget Office

Federal budget trends under the Reagan administration.

By Jonathan Fucier  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congressional leaders, reacting to President Ronald Reagan's proposals for savings in his military budget, say the trims are too small and will jeopardize chances for passage of his overall deficit reduction package.

There were also indications Tuesday from Republicans in the House that they might break with the president and try to assemble their own package, with larger reductions in the growth of military spending.

According to the Defense Department and the White House, the president has approved reductions of \$28.1 billion over three years in his planned military buildup — \$8.7 billion in spending in the fiscal year 1986, \$9.2 billion in 1987 and \$10.2 billion in 1988.

"This falls short of what we had hoped for in putting together a deficit reduction package," said an aide to Representative Robert H. Michel, an Illinois Republican and the minority leader of the House.

Referring to chances for approval of an overall budget package, the aide said: "It makes it more difficult and it becomes more likely that we will have to move off on our

own and develop a package in the House."

Senator John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, said the proposal "borders on a sham."

The senator, the third-ranking member of the new leadership team in the Senate, added: "It is recognized, certainly in Congress, that we are not going to get anywhere with a package that is not fair. That means that defense has to bear its fair share."

Senator Chafee predicted that Republican leaders would dramatically rewrite Mr. Reagan's fiscal 1986 budget proposals, which also include \$34 billion in domestic spending cuts, unless he changed them himself to further reduce the defense buildup.

Representative William H. Gray 3d, a Pennsylvania Democrat and the leading candidate for chairman of the House Budget Committee next year, said the House would make deeper reductions in the president's military budget.

A White House official noted that "nobody gives us any hope of that on the Hill" that the president's package would be accepted.

Both administration officials and budget analysts in Congress said the proposed reductions came mostly from eliminating pay increases that the Defense Department had assumed would be granted in the future.

"It adds up to billions and billions of dollars of pay that nobody has," said an official. "It doesn't save any real dollars."

Of the 1986 military budget reductions, all but \$2.5 billion would be from a pay cut for civilian workers in the department and a 3.8-percent pay increase rather than a 5.8-percent increase for military personnel, effective July 1.

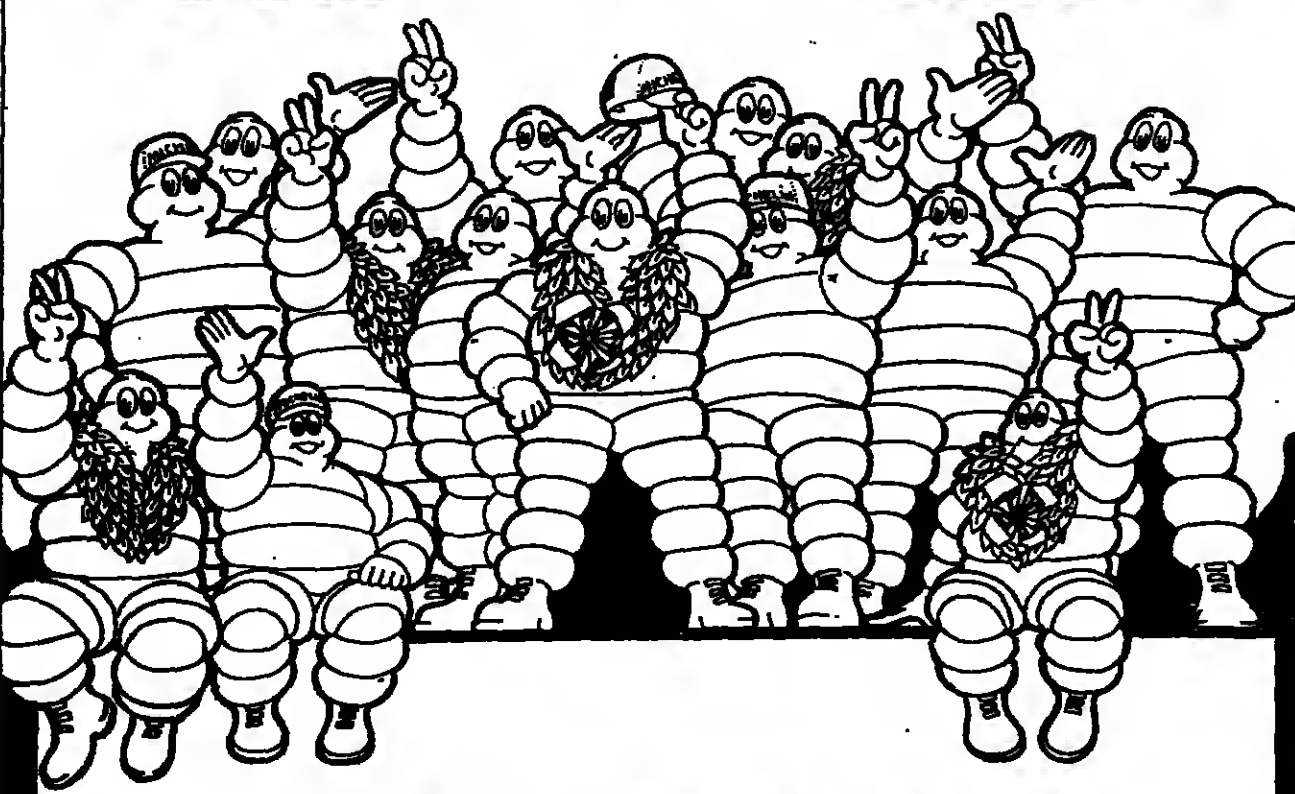
About \$7 billion of the proposed 1987 saving would be from the lowered pay base. That also would account for about \$8 billion of the proposed \$10.2 billion saving in 1988.

Representative James R. Jones, Democrat of Oklahoma and the chairman of the House Budget Committee, said of President Reagan's proposal: "My first reaction is that it won't have credibility on

Capitol Hill and it will undermine the credibility of his domestic spending cuts."

Representative Jones and others noted that the proposal drawn up by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger did not sharply reduce the level of military appropriations, while the savings proposed by the president's top budget advisers would have saved \$58 billion in military spending over three years.

## MICHELIN THE WINNING NAME IN TYRE PERFORMANCE



Formula One World Driver's Championship — Niki Lauda  
Formula One World Constructors' Championship — Marlboro — Mc Laren — TAG — Michelin  
World Rally Drivers' Championship — Stig Blomqvist  
World Rally Constructors' Championship — Audi Quattro — Michelin

World Motorcycle Championship — 80 cc — Stefan Dorflinger — Zündapp — Michelin  
World Motorcycle Championship — 125 cc — Angel Nieto — Garelli — Michelin  
World Motorcycle Championship — 250 cc — Christian Sarron — Yamaha — Michelin  
World Motorcycle Constructors' Championship — 500 cc — Honda — Michelin  
World Motorcycle Endurance Championship — Igoa — Coudray — Honda — Michelin  
World Motorcycle Trials Championship — Eddy Lejeune — Honda — Michelin

European Formula Two Championship — Mike Thackwell — Ralt — Honda — Michelin  
European Formula Three Championship — Capelli — Alfa Romeo — Michelin

**MICHELIN**

GOOD TIMES WERE MEANT FOR KENT

The Good Taste from America.



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Help Shultz to Do His Job

On the far right there is fear and loathing because the secretary of state is — are you ready for a shocker? — taking over the State Department. Such an evil design is discerned in the policies being planned for the second Reagan term and specifically in the people being put in place in the department to carry them out. The trend appears to be firm, and it is confirming the apprehensions of those who feel that Secretary George Shultz does not share the vision the ultra-conservatives had in mind when they voted for Ronald Reagan.

Which is — fortunately, by our lights — true: He seems to want to get some diplomatic business done. When Mr. Reagan asked him to stay on, Mr. Shultz was in a position to say he needed to have control of personnel in his department. A new term is a natural occasion for rotation and weeding out, and that factor, combined with Mr. Shultz's take-charge mood, is opening up a fairly large bloc of important diplomatic jobs — six assistant secretariats, key embassy positions and others.

Some of Mr. Reagan's and, even more, of Mr. Shultz's critics on the right are mustering a challenge to certain of these appointments. At the White House, those who are exercised

seem to be confining themselves to the moment just to leaking their grumbles. In January we can expect to learn what Senator Jesse Helms intends to do to ensure the ideological purity of foreign policy appointments in the second Reagan term. More interestingly, we may learn whether the new chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Richard Lugar, intends to let Mr. Helms run the committee.

The issue of foreign policy staffing is usually described as a choice between cautious, probably liberal career diplomats pursuing the policy of the "permanent government," and political appointees directly responsive to the policy desires of the elected president. Critics such as the Heritage Foundation, for instance, see Secretary Shultz as having been pre-empted by Foreign Service smoothies.

That seems to us quite silly. We think that Mr. Shultz is helping his chief to define feasible second-term goals and, in so doing, is calling upon broad career experience to put people he respects — some from the Foreign Service and some not — into useful place. There are worse calamities than having the secretary of state run the State Department.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Economic Trouble Ahead

Another warning signal was posted this week, advising travelers of an uncertain and perhaps rough passage ahead for the American economy. The government published the figures on America's international commerce in the third quarter, July through September. There are a lot of ways to measure the foreign trade deficit, but the most important is the current account balance. That is what has to be financed by foreigners buying dollars.

The current account balance in the summer quarter was running a deficit three times as large as in the previous summer, and that deficit had been a record by a wide margin. What should you make of this trend? There are several implications, none good.

The first and most obvious is the increasing dependence on the willingness of foreigners to hold dollars. The longer it goes on, the more vulnerable the country will become to severe economic disruptions caused by changes in foreign investors' attitudes and intentions.

Next, the current account deficit is not stable. It will keep expanding — for a while. This year it will be over \$100 billion. But continuous expansion is impossible. It is a good bet that something will crack — the growth rate, the exchange rate or both — in the next several years. The forces producing this massive imbalance are eventually self-destructive.

Next, the foreign deficit is a brake on economic expansion. You are familiar with the

Keynesian idea that a budget deficit stimulates the economy by giving consumers money to spend. There is a less familiar corollary: The current account deficit tells how much of that money Americans are spending on foreign production, which does nothing for American growth. In Keynesian terms, the rapidly rising current account deficit is an offset against the government's budget deficit. As one deficit increasingly offsets the other, the stimulation to the national economy has been declining. That may help explain why the economic growth rate has been falling recently.

Next, America is financing these foreign deficits by squandering, in effect, the huge and profitable foreign investments that it has built up over two generations. As recently as 1981 those investments poured \$33 billion in earnings into the United States, a substantial contribution to its prosperity. Investment income is now running at less than half that amount and will be zero by next summer. Although they work as hard and produce as much, Americans will find themselves living less well because they no longer have the accustomed stream of income from foreign investment.

These numbers measuring foreign transactions are doubtless accurate and obscure. But they are tracing forces the impact of which will soon be visible in American unemployment rates and standards of living.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Extradition Law at Fault

In refusing to extradite Joseph Doherty, an IRA member convicted of killing a British soldier, a federal court in New York has followed the law to an undesirable result.

It was Britain that gave birth to the doctrine now applied by Judge John Sprizzo to find that the fugitive's crime was a "political offense" not subject to extradition. The trouble is with American extradition law, which has not changed much since Victoria was queen of England. That law mistakenly entangles American judges in political questions that exceed their training and experience. It works uneven justice and can, as in this case, make the United States a haven from a friendly nation whose laws Americans respect.

Joseph Doherty and other members of the IRA's Provisional wing seized a Belfast house in 1980, ambushed a British military convoy and killed an army captain. Late in his trial Mr. Doherty escaped from a Belfast prison and was given a life sentence in absentia. U.S. immigration agents arrested him in a Manhattan bar last year. Mr. Doherty is still subject to deportation for having entered the United States illegally. But that fortunate circumstance does not resolve the difficulty raised by his success in avoiding extradition.

The "political offense" exception is included in all U.S. extradition treaties. It is a hangover from the 19th century, when revolutions in Europe engendered sympathy in Britain and the United States for some fugitives from authoritarian governments. This outdated doctrine can be particularly vexing when invoked by terrorists and air pirates. Judges have been through such claims when the victims were innocent strangers, such as children killed by the PLO in Israel. But they have been required to exercise too much judgment.

Mr. Doherty's claims to be a warrior sent Judge Sprizzo to study the IRA's history and structure. He tried to avoid judgment on the merits of the Irish troubles but nonetheless wound up conferring political status on the IRA by finding it engaged in acts of war.

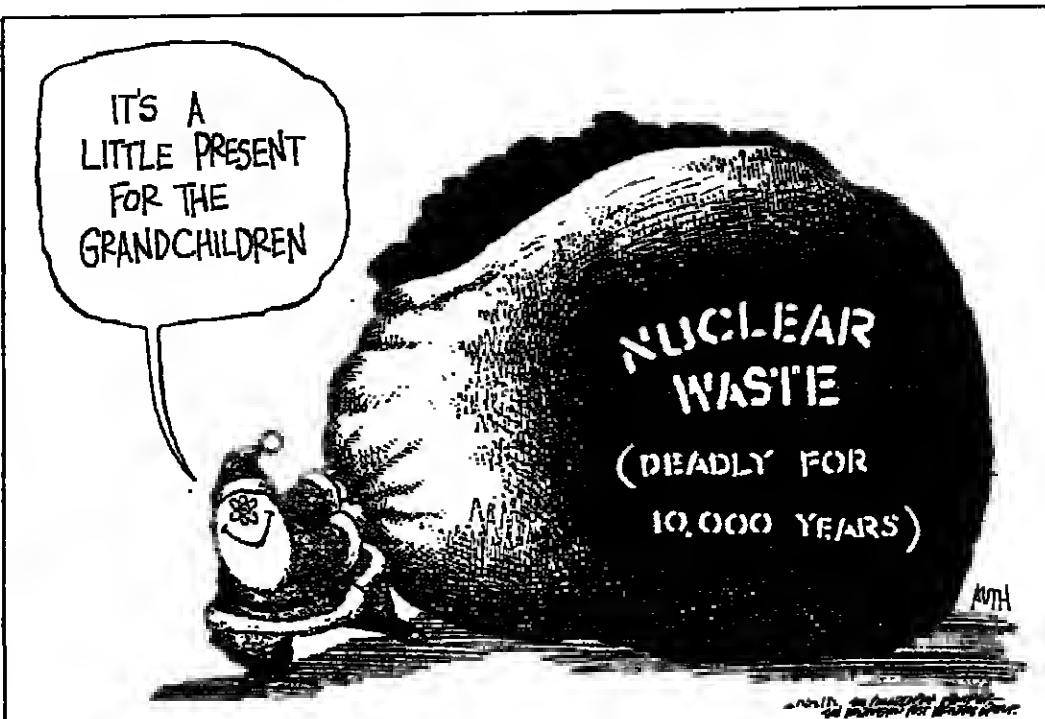
The case makes clear the need for reform. But efforts to restrict this kind of judicial discretion have so far stalled in Congress.

The Reagan administration, accepting the political-offense doctrine, originally asked that the State Department have the power to apply it. That would have put the political decision in more appropriate hands. Later the administration settled for a bill that would have retained court review but not allowed certain offenses, like hijacking, kidnapping, rape and drug smuggling, to be deemed political. That would have worked against Mr. Doherty, whose case involved hostages.

The reform bill was changed again at the behest of groups devoted to civil liberties and human rights. These groups accepted the need for a better definition of political offenses but they opposed leaving individual decisions to the State Department alone. They persuaded the House Judiciary Committee to authorize American courts to deny extradition to those countries that the courts hold to be unable to conduct fair trials. That prescription caused the full House to turn down the bill.

A tight definition of political offenses deserves Congress's prompt attention next year. And the administration's original plan, to get the courts out of the political thicket entirely, now looks even more desirable. Some countries should not be trusted to deal justly with some fugitives. America's diplomats are the better judges of which countries those may be.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.



## Israel: Small Steps and Some Modest Suggestions

JERUSALEM — When Israel's national unity government was formed after last summer's inconclusive elections, a cartoonist pictured it as a horse with a head at each end. One head was Shimon Peres of the Labor Alignment, the other, Yitzhak Shamir of the Likud coalition. Between them were a lot of little riders shouting "giddyup."

Now things look different. There is tension in the government, but not about major policy differences. The first real crisis, now going on, is about patronage and the allegiance of a small religious party. Fights are not really along party lines but for personal political advantage inside parties, especially in the Likud bloc.

Former Prime Minister Shamir's stock has plummeted. His rivals Ariel Sharon and David Levy are positioning themselves for a leadership battle later. Prime Minister Peres is working hard to look statesmanly and effective. His popularity ratings have risen by more than half. To everyone's surprise, he is getting on well with his longtime leadership rival, Yitzhak Rabin, now defense minister.

The government's two overwhelming priorities are to revive the disastrously mismanaged economy and

get the army out of Lebanon. There is no sign that Syria will allow the kind of withdrawal agreement that Jerusalem seeks. But Israel is determined to pull back anyway, although possibly to a new line still north of the border.

The United States has been asked for \$750 million more in emergency economic aid for 1985, and for a staggering \$4 billion for 1986, but the arguments attempting to justify this are flimsy. There is at least a recognition that living wildly beyond its means and relying on endless American handouts are bad for the country. The goal is real growth.

So there is some change and some movement — nothing dramatic, but small steps in a new direction, as the government spokesmen put it. Particularly, there is a change in the official tone of voice, discarding the shrill polemics and rewording verbiage that former Prime Minister Menachem Begin set as national style, and focusing on hard problems.

Because of the urgency of immediate priorities and the fragility of the big coalition government, the enduring, central issue of seeking peace has been put on a back burner. This does

not seem to be a time for a spectacular breakthrough on any side.

As far as can be discerned there are no current plans for a new U.S. initiative in the second Reagan term, and that is reasonable. It will take more time for perceptions to shift and opportunities to ripen among Arabs as well as Israelis. A day will come when there will need to be an insistent, decisive American summons to negotiations, but not tomorrow.

Meanwhile, many small steps can and should be taken to make waiting easier and to improve chances when the timing is right. Mr. Peres agrees: The crucial theme is what Secretary of State George Shultz has called the "quality of life" in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip — what Bethlehem's mayor, Elias Freij, more precisely calls the "quality of services."

Mr. Freij is a moderate man, a Christian with an ultimate vision of an Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian partnership. He sees it as "something like Benelux," with free movement of people and goods within the area and cooperation in security as well as economic matters. He does not expect the partnership to be realized in this

## Meanwhile, 'King' Ariel Is Campaigning in Court

WASHINGTON — At a time when Israel's fragile coalition government needs political turbulence, a heavy-set storm cloud approaches in the person of Ariel Sharon, the former defense minister and architect of the Lebanon war. Two events conspire to hasten his political rehabilitation and restore his capacity for polarizing and influencing the Israeli political scene.

One is the opportunity for showboating offered by the trial in New York of his \$50-million libel suit against Time. He has taken to playing defender of Israeli honor in ways that are making him a hot item in the Israeli press and on television.

A second window of opportunity for Mr. Sharon could be Israel's deepening economic crisis. The nearly unanimous judgment of Israeli economists and politicians is that austerity measures so far adopted fall well short of what is likely to be needed in the weeks and months ahead. Failure of the economic rescue operation could bring political chaos and economic adversity. That is a scene made to order for Mr. Sharon.

He is a walking controversy. Enemies acquired during a turbulent career are as intense in their opposition as his legions of right-wing followers are fervent in their support. And he is given to anti-American outbursts, directed with particular scorn at U.S.

policy in Lebanon, at the Reagan plan to revive the Arab-Israeli "peace process" and at the inadequacy of U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation."

Mr. Sharon has a driving ambition to be prime minister.

What are the odds? Negligible, you would have thought in February last year when an Israeli tribunal held Mr. Sharon "indirectly responsible" for the failure of Israeli forces to stop Christian militiamen from massacring Palestinian refugees at Sabra and Chatila. As punishment he was reduced from defense minister to a cabinet member without portfolio.

But he is not easily shamed, nor, in the eyes of his followers, easily disgraced. By April of this year he was in a position to challenge Yitzhak Shamir for the right to be prime minister if the Likud bloc had won the July 23 parliamentary elections. His startling showing would probably have been enough to win back his defense minister's job if Likud had won, or to give him a good shot as leader of the opposition if it had clearly lost.

As it was, he was not big enough to organize a government, hence the power sharing in a government of national unity under Labor's Shimon Peres, with the understanding that Mr. Sharon would take over for the last two years of a four-year term. The same alternative prospects for Mr. Sharon would probably be valid



again if the government collapsed under the weight of the economic crisis and new elections were forced.

Almost nobody would write such a script with certainty, but Mr. Sharon tells visitors he senses "massive support by the people." He is wasting no effort to build upon it.

Hence the significance of the law suit in New York. It is Ariel Sharon taking up the cudgels for Israel — nothing personal about it, mind you, and certainly not for the \$50 million he is seeking. He will use any settlement awarded him "to fight libel against Jews and against Israel" and to fight the case against "Arab terrorism during the last 100 years" by underwriting a study of the damage it has done to the Jewish people.

A settlement out of court, accompanied by a retraction from Time for the way it wrote about his involvement in the massacres at the two

## The Courtly Stepfather's Revolution

BOSTON — John Rock, M.D., was a certified member of that small band of human beings who change the world. The man who died on Dec. 4 was not quite the father of the pill. "If anything," he once said, "I am the stepfather."

The courtly and humane doctor, a teacher, researcher was just one of a quartet who developed the oral contraceptive in the 1950s. But he became the pill's public defender, the popularizer and point man for the social medicine that initiated a sexual revolution.

Dr. Rock's life covered almost a century of extraordinary change. When he was born in Massachusetts in 1890 the average lifespan of an American was 40 years. By the time he died it had nearly doubled. When he was born, birth was controlled by abstinence, withdrawal and a few rudimentary devices known only to the elite. Now, planning for parenthood is the American norm and the international goal. He was part of this story.

Ironically, this lanky man of Irish descent and Catholic religion, a father of five, began his career dealing with problems of infertility. He was the first to fertilize an egg in a dish. In his later years Dr. Rock would say with amusement, "I spent the first 30 years of my professional life getting as many women pregnant as possible, and now I am accused of spending the rest of my life to reverse the process." But there was a coherence to his life, in his belief that "it is my job to preserve family first and then the family of Man."

As a doctor he learned about sexual shyness and ignorance, and respect for his female patients. His belief in the importance of sexual

only men had known. Taking the pill was, for many, a liberating act. A woman, married or not, with or without her partner's knowledge, could go on the pill to "regulate a period" or "for cramps" or simply for spontaneity. Today, when more couples choose sterilization, the pill is still the most popular form of sexual security for young women.

There is no social change without new conflicts, but the emotional conflicts have been the most widespread effect of the pill. One woman's freedom is another's license and another's insecurity. It has become more complicated for some women to say no, to define their feelings about sexual relations. Other women resent having the "freedom" of full responsibility for birth control. We are still fashioning a comfortable moral evolution from our sexual revolution.

Dr. Rock must have experienced some disappointment with his great hope. The pill is not the heralded perfect solution to the population explosion. For some women the pill has proved too dangerous, for others too complicated, for still others in the Third World too expensive. The church hierarchy that he tried to persuade has yet to approve of his "natural contraceptive."

Dr. Rock took controversy with equanimity and humor. Some 20 years ago, at the height of his fame and infamy, an angry Catholic wrote, exhorting him: "You should be afraid to meet your Maker." Dr. Rock wrote back: "My dear Madam, in my faith we are taught that the Lord is with us always. When my time comes, there will be no need for introductions."

For the first time women knew the kind of sexual freedom that

campus, he would hail as a victory. A loss at the hands of an American jury would not keep him from claiming credit for his lonely crusade, or rob him of his place on the stage and the torrent of publicity at home.

For so loved and hated a figure, it will not all be a plus. His loud charges of "blood libel" have provoked the kinds of passions, pro and con, that he has lived by. Amos Perlmutter, a political science professor at American University in Washington, has written: "Historically, 'blood libel' is associated with Christian attacks on Jews... The blood-libel charge was the most effective and horrible tool of Christian anti-Semitism."

Mr. Sharon has "wrapped himself in the flag of Israel, but he does not wear it well." Mr. Perlmutter went on, portraying Mr. Sharon as the man who "planned and led the Lebanese war, who misled his own prime minister, misinformed his cabinet and allied Israel with the Lebanese faction that eventually overran the massacres in Sabra and Chatila" and "who ordered the bombing of Beirut, in open disregard of Israel's traditional concern to fight only just wars."

Two years after Mr. Sharon sent Israeli forces into Lebanon, election campaign crowds were hailing him as "Arik, the king of Israel." Mr. Sharon's performance in the New York courtroom is exactly what such Israelis want to hear. That is more than enough reason for well-wishers of Israel and of stability in the Middle East to want the government of national unity to succeed.

The Washington Post.

## So Nuclear Winter, Yes, Really — and So What?

By Lee Dembart

LOS ANGELES — What does the description of a "nuclear winter" tell us that we did not know? It has been clear for years that nuclear war would be a catastrophe that must be avoided at all costs.

Jonathan Schell — and he was scarcely the first — made the case in the most graphic and horrible terms in his 1982 book, "The Fate of the Earth." Hundreds of millions of people would die; the world would be destroyed; civilization would end.

So why do people find it significant to know that the dust kicked up by a nuclear war would block out sunlight for months and cause the temperature in the Northern Hemisphere to drop? Understanding nuclear winter does not suddenly make nuclear war unacceptable; it already was. And understanding the effects of nuclear winter does not help solve the problems of managing nuclear weapons.

The nuclear winter alarm is just more hand-wringing about the sword of Damocles that hangs over civilization — hand-wringing that passes for useful discussion. It does not help one whit in solving the real problem, which is what to do about the weapons. That frightening problem remains intractable, and it will not be solved with bumper-sticker slogans.

The National Research Council, an arm of the National Academy of Sciences (a private institution that is not part of the U.S. government), has just spent \$190,000 on an 18-month study concluding that scientists' predictions of nuclear winter are credible. It now proposes that additional research be done to find out more. More what? Why? And what kind of research is being considered? We are not going to set off nuclear bombs in the atmosphere to test what will happen. What if it is concluded that nuclear winter is not a threat? Nuclear war would still be the most terrifying prospect facing humanity.

Let us all agree that nuclear winter would be a dreadful consequence of a full-scale nuclear exchange, joining a

**The trouble is that the laws of physics are what they are, and there is no way the bombs can be disinvented.**

long list of other dreadful consequences. Even the Reagan administration does not need to be convinced that nuclear war is undesirable, unwinnable and unsurvivable.

Would that the laws of physics were different and nuclear bombs were impossible. The trouble is that the laws of physics are what they are, and there is no way the bombs can be disinvented. Even if all existing weapons were destroyed and all nuclear scientists were given lobotomies that made them forget how to build them, atomic weapons could be reinvented soon enough, and would be. Woe to the country that does not have them if an enemy does.

The world has a tiger by the tail, and has not figured out how to let go. There may not be any way. But the smartest minds should be thinking about that problem, rather than filling in the details of nuclear winter.

As for us, it is, deterrence, coupled with efforts for gradual control and reductions of nuclear arms, is the only sensible policy for a world in the current state of affairs.

Deterrence has properly been the unwavering policy of all U.S. presidents. Democratic and Republican, since World War II. As for us, it is — the balance of terror — deterrence works. It is worth repeating that often, because people forget it. If it were not for deterrence, the United States and the Soviet Union might already have fought a major war in which millions would have died.

Disarmament is an emotionally appealing solution to a terrible problem, but enthusiasm should not be permitted to overcome reason. In the 1920s, after World War I, the great powers expressed their revulsion at the recent conflict with a series of treaties that outlawed war. Nations pledged to solve their disputes through peaceful means, and they renounced war as an instrument of national policy. This warm, humanitarian sentiment was followed within a few years by the rise of the great mass murders in history, against whom the world had to take up arms.

The gnawing problem that civilization faces is nuclear proliferation, not nuclear winter. Even if the United States and the Soviet Union remain rational and keep their nuclear arsenals sheathed, nuclear technology is spreading to many other countries that may not prove as responsible. They are unlikely to be deterred by fears of hocked sunlight.

No one yet knows what to do about that, but that is what the thinkers should be thinking about.

Los Angeles Times.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Two Deaths in Malta**

In "Malta Democracy May Be Loser in Strife" (Insights, Nov. 28), Don A. Schanche states that there have been no fatal political incidents in Malta. I know of two incidents.

Karen Grech, daughter of a non-striking doctor, was killed by a letter bomb in 1977 when the opposition was campaigning to mobilize the labor force against the legitimate government, which had won 52 percent of the vote and controlled 34 seats in the 65-seat legislature. Secondly, a government supporter was shot dead by a man recruited abroad who was not brought to justice because he escaped from jail and fled the island.

Mr. Schanche is right to warn that Malta's democracy may be the loser. But who is behind the strife?

ALF BORG, Copenhagen.

**Coping With Lower Fares**

In his otherwise excellent column "Downdraft on Europe's Air Fares" (Nov. 21), Giles Merritt speaks of "the irony of independents such as

## FROM OUR DEC. 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: Japan Worries the Russians**

ST. PETERSBURG — Articles of an alarming character have recently been appearing in the newspapers allied to the Conservative party in the Duma, which have compelled Alexander Petrovich Izvolsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to declare that the rumors concerning the gravity of the situation in the Far East are unfounded. Despite this official denial, the reports continue to circulate, even in certain official quarters, where it is stated that Japan is contemplating the immediate annexation of Korea and that Russia is in no position to even go so far as to protest. I learn from an unimpeachable source that M. Izvolsky, in a conversation with certain deputies, admitted that Japan is arming and that he does not know what her motive is in doing so. There is much anxiety here over the outcome of the situation.

**1934: Gran Chaco Battle Expected**

LA PAZ — Eighty thousand troops are entrenched near Villa Montes for what is expected to be the decisive battle of the long war between Bolivia and Paraguay for the disputed Gran Chaco area. The Paraguayans, in order to gain time, are launching mass attacks on the Bolivian positions on the road to Villa Montes, with the hope of capturing the fort and entering the oil fields at Tarija, the richest in South America. According to reports, the Bolivian army is in better condition than ever to defend Villa Montes without being handicapped as at Ballivian by the need of defending an extended front. The press in Bolivia says Paraguay's rejection of the new League of Nations peace terms is its second declaration of war and has put an end to all peace moves, leaving fighting as the only solution.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 1-47-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cable: Herald Paris.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer  
Managing Director: John Hay Whitney, 400 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017  
Selling Agent: The New York Times Company, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020  
U.S. subscription: \$100.00 per year. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
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## CBS Official Criticizes Intelligence Before Tet

By M.A. Farber  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — George Crile, the producer of a disputed CBS television documentary on the Vietnam War, has described the calculation of enemy strength by General William C. Westmoreland's command in 1967 as "akin to an intelligence atrocity."

Mr. Crile, testifying Tuesday for the seventh day at the general's \$120-million libel suit against the network, said the command had engaged in a "shell game" in its estimates of North Vietnamese and Vietcong troop strength in the months preceding the Communists' Tet offensive of January 1968.

He said the command's low figures for the enemy misled American leaders and deprived them of the ability to reassess policies at a "critical juncture" of the war.

The producer was cross-examined in the 11-week trial by David Boies, the lawyer for CBS. Mr. Crile had been called as a "hostile witness" by Dan M. Burt, General Westmoreland's lawyer.

Using an August 1967 cable from General Westmoreland's headquarters to high-ranking military and civilian officials, Mr. Burt had attempted to show that Washington had not kept in the dark about the decision to delete the Vietcong's self-defense forces from the official listing of enemy strength known as the order of battle.

Mr. Crile conceded that the cable had been widely distributed, even perhaps to the White House, but insisted that it incorporated "fake and dishonest intelligence."

Under cross-examination Mr. Crile was adamant that military leaders had provided a "distorted picture" of a "degraded" enemy who soon showed its real capabilities during the Tet offensive.

The offensive might not have been a military victory for the North Vietnamese and Vietcong forces, Mr. Crile said, but it dealt a "devastating psychological" blow to the "aura of optimism" fostered by the administration of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

General Westmoreland, now 70 years old and retired, commanded U.S. forces in Vietnam from January 1964 to June 1968.

In his suit, the general contends that CBS, in its 1982 documentary, "The Uncommon Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," defamed him by saying he had deceived President Johnson and the Joint Chiefs of Staff about the true size and nature of the enemy in late 1967.

The producer said that if the command had been correct in its low estimates of enemy troop strength and the number of enemy troops killed during the Tet offensive, "we had not only won the war but killed more of the enemy than existed."

Mr. Crile said he agreed with the conclusion in a West Point textbook shown to him by Mr. Boies that the Tet offensive was "an allied intelligence failure ranking with Pearl Harbor in 1941."

In intelligence reporting, Mr. Crile said, "You begin from the foundation and work up" to arrive at a total of enemy strength.

"What you never do, and which there is never any justification for," he said, "is to begin with the total and work down to make the evidence conform."

## 2 Portions of Bill Vetoed by Duarte

SAN SALVADOR — President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador has vetoed two parts of a conservative-backed election bill to counter recently rising pressure from the political right.

It was the first time in his six months as president that Mr. Duarte used his veto against the conservative majority in the Legislative Assembly. He struck down clauses in the law that would have prevented his son, Alejandro, from seeking re-election as San Salvador's mayor and that would have helped the nation's conservative parties to form an alliance against his Christian Democratic Party.

The confrontations over the dialogue and the election law reflected a modest resurgence by the nation's conservative forces in recent weeks in advance of nationwide elections for a new assembly in March, political sources said. El Salvador's two largest conservative political parties are considering forming an alliance for the race.



The army may have refined basic training, but at least two things remain constant: barbed wire and plenty of soupy mud.

## Some Finish, Some Don't As Boot Camp Takes Toll Among Army Recruits

(Continued from Page 1)

en, about 40 of whom are summarily dismissed every month at Fort Jackson for pregnancy.

Finally, there was the haberdasher. Recruits swapped their T-shirts advertising Harley-Davidson or the Atlanta Braves for khaki boxer shorts and combat boots and five pairs of wool socks and four sets of battle dress uniforms. All are dispensed beneath a massive sign saying, "You Are About to Become the Best Dressed Soldier in the World."

Through it all there was constant hectoring from the drill instructors: "Look at you. Your heels are not together. You shave this morning?" "No, drill sergeant. My razor broke."

"Your razor broke? Razor only cost about 50 cents. Not shaving gonna be more expensive. You look like a hairy-faced bear, son. Get over there and give me some push-ups. Drop!"

MOST of the DeLand 30 survived boot camp and the subsequent months of technical instruction known as AIT, or advanced individual training.

John Brunetto, 18, was one of the half dozen who failed. He had entered the army on July 11 as a 35 Golf, a biomedical equipment repairman, explaining: "My natural father was in the Marines, my stepdad was also in the Marines. Ever since I was a little kid I thought I'd like to try being a soldier."

But basic training and Mr. Brunetto were like oil and water from the start. Every morning he struggled with the 4:30 A.M. reveille. In constant trouble for failure to shave, Mr. Brunetto had one particularly nasty confrontation with a sergeant while on bivouac in the woods. His days as a soldier were numbered.

Around him, others were falling. One disenchanted soldier in his company chugged a can of brass cleaner to obtain his discharge.

Finally, after eight weeks of boot camp and only a couple of days before he was to graduate, Mr. Brunetto was bounced out for failure to adapt to military life.

The army let him keep his combat boots and khaki underwear, but demanded the return of everything else that was government issue.

His family had warned him out to come home if he was washed out. But when Mr. Brunetto arrived in DeLand, they took him back with the proviso that he would pay \$100 a month in rent to live under the same roof.

He found work in the shipping department of a local ferry, but when that did not provide enough to pay the rent, he hustled another job at the International House of Pancakes.

"And when Mr. Brunetto ran into the army recruiter in DeLand, the recruiter just shook his head and said: 'Bubba, you had two days to go in basic. You could have stood on your head and walked backward and they'd have passed you.'"

THERE were other washouts from DeLand.

Chris Dupler, who had reported early to basic training because of a seer's warning that he would impregnate a girl at home, was unable to do more than 20 of the required 30 pushups in two minutes the army demands of men. (There are 13 pushups required of women.)

Discharged two weeks into ad-

vanced training, he caught a Greyhound bus home with only his garrison cap, dog tags and grenade launcher's sharpshooting medal as mementos of his brief military career.

Jean Ouellette, 17, and Stephen Detrick, 23, never made it to induction despite signing up as a medical specialist, and diesel mechanic. There were rumors that they had married and moved to Tennessee, although Miss Ouellette's mother said, "All I know is she's not going in the army and I don't know where she is." The army recruiter in DeLand declined comment.

Justine Disano had enlisted with her own husband, David Autrey, but was medically discharged 16 days after arriving at Fort Jackson because of bleeding cysts. She waited at home in DeLand for her husband to finish basic training.

He qualified as an expert with the M-16 but had trouble doing pushups within the prescribed time.

Miss Disano eventually trailed her husband to Fort Eustis, Virginia, as a kind of latter-day cowboy, while he learned to fix Cobra gunships. She rented an apartment for \$350 a month, more than twice the price of the army barracks.

He threatened to keep Mr. Autrey confined to post until he could perform 48 pushups in two minutes.

BUT for every failure, there were five successes. Mary Elmore, 32, a divorcee looking for a new start in life, left home on July 4, arriving at boot camp at 1 A.M. the next morning. Eventually she was assigned to Charlie Four One at Fort Jackson — C Company of the 4th Battalion's 1st Platoon.

Some of the younger women tried to call her Mom before she promptly put a stop to it. In the barracks at night after lights out, there was the muffled weeping of homesick women and the hooded gleam of flashlights under the covers betraying surreptitious letter writers.

News of the outside world arrived in a daily summary read in formation, and word of U.S. gold medals in the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles spread by rumor.

Private Elmore craved chewing gum, magazines, candy and television, all of which were forbidden. The DeLand recruiter had warned her there would be days when she hated him. He was right.

But by the third week of basic training, she had begun to think in military time — 5 P.M. was translated to 1700 hours — and the calendar rearranged itself automatically in her mind with the date before the month, army style.

She finished with flying colors, excelled in advanced training at Fort Sam Houston in Texas, and prepared to ship out in mid-December for a two-year stint in West Germany as an army medic.

John and Leona Pennington, brothers who enlisted together, also made it. John, 17, was to suffer from fallen arches, forced to prop

his feet on a laundry bag at night to reduce the swelling.

"At first he questioned why his socks had to be rolled and stowed just so in the footlocker, but it didn't take long before he began to believe there was a certain orderly rightness to it. And the female drill sergeant he secretly had scorned at first, well, it turned out "she could do more pushups than just about any guy."

"I never thought I'd respect a woman like that," he said.

Despite such drudgery as trimming hedges, washing dishes and picking up spent brass cartridges on the rifle range, John decided with characteristic pep that army life was great, just great.

His brother Leon, 19, who recently had been named "Mr. Orlando" for his brick-chested comeliness in a body-building contest, at first was characterized by his drill instructor as "slow but catching on."

For one thing, he marched "like he was stomping bugs" and suffered from shingles. The Claymore mine baffled him. He fumbled his mask in the gas chamber, gasping and gagging while he groped for it on the floor.

Also, he could not hit the head of a harp with the M-16 and was held back in boot camp for a few weeks until he qualified. One male soldier in 10 needs remedial marksmanship training; for women, it is one in four.

But his enthusiasm, and the fact that he was the strongest man in the platoon, pulled him through, and eventually Leon joined his brother for advanced training in Texas.

Gerald All, who had joined the army with the hope of someday flying helicopters, cruised through boot camp as a model soldier. He was assigned to Alpha Two One, in a platoon that called itself the Night Hawks.

In the first three weeks of boot camp, he and his comrades marched to the barber shop four times for haircuts emulating the platoon sergeant's shaved on the sides with a slight brush on top.

As the weeks passed, the 50 Night Hawks came to look, talk and think more and more like the sergeant.

Morale was high in Alpha Two One. During their runs, when one man dropped out the other 49 jogged in a circle until the laggard caught his wind. There was peer pressure to keep up; no one was left



A recruit practices aiming the M72 light anti-tank weapon during basic training at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

his feet on a laundry bag at night to reduce the swelling.

"At first he questioned why his socks had to be rolled and stowed just so in the footlocker, but it didn't take long before he began to believe there was a certain orderly rightness to it. And the female drill sergeant he secretly had scorned at first, well, it turned out "she could do more pushups than just about any guy."

"I never thought I'd respect a woman like that," he said.

Despite such drudgery as trimming hedges, washing dishes and picking up spent brass cartridges on the rifle range, John decided with characteristic pep that army life was great, just great.

His brother Leon, 19, who recently had been named "Mr. Orlando" for his brick-chested comeliness in a body-building contest, at first was characterized by his drill instructor as "slow but catching on."

For one thing, he marched "like he was stomping bugs" and suffered from shingles. The Claymore mine baffled him. He fumbled his mask in the gas chamber, gasping and gagging while he groped for it on the floor.

Also, he could not hit the head of a harp with the M-16 and was held back in boot camp for a few weeks until he qualified. One male soldier in 10 needs remedial marksmanship training; for women, it is one in four.

But his enthusiasm, and the fact that he was the strongest man in the platoon, pulled him through, and eventually Leon joined his brother for advanced training in Texas.

Gerald All, who had joined the army with the hope of someday flying helicopters, cruised through boot camp as a model soldier. He was assigned to Alpha Two One, in a platoon that called itself the Night Hawks.

In the first three weeks of boot camp, he and his comrades marched to the barber shop four times for haircuts emulating the platoon sergeant's shaved on the sides with a slight brush on top.

As the weeks passed, the 50 Night Hawks came to look, talk and think more and more like the sergeant.

Morale was high in Alpha Two One. During their runs, when one man dropped out the other 49 jogged in a circle until the laggard caught his wind. There was peer pressure to keep up; no one was left

behind. And when they marched, it was often to this cadence:

"A yellow bird with a little bill / He landed on my window sill / He coaxed him with a piece of bread / And then I smashed his little head."

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## Shultz, White House In Dispute Over Jobs

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House and the State Department are locked in a dispute over plans by Secretary of State George P. Shultz to replace ranking officials and diplomats who are political appointees, according to Reagan administration officials.

White House officials said the move by Mr. Shultz to replace several key appointees had angered conservatives in the administration, especially when such conservatives as Edwin Meese 3d, the White House counselor, and Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, were scheduled to leave their posts.

Officials in both the White House and State Department say the dispute involves not only the ascendancy of Mr. Shultz in personnel matters in which the White House plays a key role, but also accusations that career Foreign Service officers close to Mr. Shultz and some White House aides were ignoring what they considered to be President Ronald Reagan's conservative mandate.

State Department officials said the changes being planned included the departure of such political appointees as Richard T. McCormack, assistant secretary for economic and business affairs, who is a former aide to Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina; Gregory J. Newell, assistant secretary in the Bureau of International Organization Affairs; and James L. Malone, assistant secretary for oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs.

A former Central Intelligence Agency official with conservative support, Hugh Montgomery, who is director of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, also is leaving administration officials said.

In addition, numerous ambassadors are leaving, including Curtin Winsor Jr. in Costa Rica, Lewis A. Tarns in Colombia and James D. Theberge in Chile. State Department officials said that Mr. Theberge was believed to have lost the confidence of the competing political factions in Chile.

State Department and White House officials said they expected most of the departing officials to be replaced by career officials. Current plans call for John D. Negroponte, ambassador to Honduras, to replace Mr. Malone, Morton I. Abramowitz, former ambassador to Thailand and U.S. representative at the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction Negotiations, was being considered as Mr. Montgomery's replacement.

A ranking State Department official pointed out that one key career officer was being replaced by a political appointee, W. Tapley Bennett, the longtime assistant secretary for legislative and intergovernmental affairs, is scheduled to be replaced by William L. Ball 3d, a former aide to Senator John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, who is leaving Congress this year.

Mr. Shultz's planned shifts seem to run counter to the administration's policies up to now on ambassadorial appointments. Earlier this year, the American Foreign Policy Service Association, which represents the country's diplomats, expressed concern that Mr. Reagan had increased the percentage of noncareer ambassadors to 40 percent, well over the usual level of about 30 percent. The ambassadorial corps runs to about 150 people.

According to the association, President Jimmy Carter inherited an ambassadorial corps that was 38 percent political appointees and left one that was 27 percent political.

At a White House meeting last week, one official said, T. Kenneth Cribb Jr., an aide to Mr. Meese, bluntly exchanged words with Michael K. Deaver, a long-time Reagan aide and deputy chief of staff, about Mr. Shultz's planned moves.

At the meeting, attended by about two dozen people, Mr. Cribb reportedly said that conservatives were being bypassed in the administration. Mr. Deaver was said to have heatedly denied the assertion.

Officials said that John S. Herdington, assistant to the president for personnel, as well as Joseph F. Salgado, an aide in charge of occasional security personnel, had voiced anger over the State Department moves.

On a broader scale, officials said, Mr. Shultz's personnel efforts are a measure of the ideological divisions within the administration and the growing leverage of a White House group that is considered anathema to many conservatives. This group includes Mr. Shultz, Mr. Deaver, James A. Baker 3d, the chief of staff, and Richard G. Darman, a presidential assistant.

One White House adviser said: "The Shultz people got the jump on the conservatives by moving swiftly, quietly and with some stealth on these appointments. The conservatives didn't know what was happening until it was pretty well set. Now they're trying to respond."

Several officials pointed out, however, that amid the squabbling within the administration, Mr. Reagan had the final word and could simply halt Mr. Shultz's moves. "The wild card is still Reagan," said one official. "If he feels the conservatives who have served him well are getting the ax, he'll stop it."

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## Afghan Fighters Get Weapons, Aid Just Across the Border in Pakistan

By William Borders

New York Times Service

QUETTA, Pakistan — Ahmed Rasool, a steely-eyed giant of a man wearing a huge floppy turban and a hillyow brown pajama suit, walked in from Afghanistan the other day to visit his family and take a break from family war against the Russians.

"But I'll go back there soon, you can be sure," he said. "This is a holy war and we are in it to the last man."

Mr. Rasool, 24, who is illiterate and the father of four, is typical of the tens of thousands of guerrilla fighters who have kept the Soviet army engaged for five years in the struggle over his ancient untamed land.

Using rudimentary weapons against some of the most advanced aerial technology that the Soviet Union has, these men constantly roam the bald and rugged mountains that cover most of their impoverished country, attacking convoys and urban installations of the Soviet and Afghan armies.

Often, they successfully ambush a Soviet column; sometimes they manage to bring down one of the Soviet helicopter gunships that clutter noisily all over the country nearly every day looking for guerrilla strongholds.

## Voting Chaotic, Turnout Low For Referendum in Pakistan

Reuters

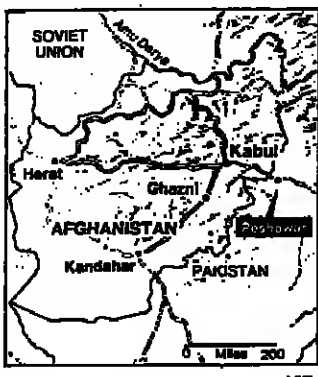
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Voting in Pakistan's referendum on stricter imposition of Islamic law was chaotic and the turnout seemed generally low Wednesday, but both President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq and his critics said they were pleased.

Confusion reigned at many polling stations as some people voted twice, some voted without being registered and others were unable to vote because their names could not be found on electoral rolls.

Voting in villages appeared to be more organized as local officials brought peasants by bus to ensure a good turnout in the first national poll since General Zia seized power in 1977.

He said that if the measures were approved he would take the vote as an endorsement for him to serve another five years as president. He also said he will not resign if the no votes prevail.

The banned political opposition had appealed for a boycott of what



"I was in a mission just two months ago in which we took out a whole Russian patrol," Mr. Rasool boasted, as he sat in a dusty garden, nibbling nuts and raisins with four of his fellow fighters.

Is that claim true? It is impossible to know. The Soviet-backed government in Kabul almost never admits Western journalists, who could verify such assertions, and notorious boastfulness long has been an Afghan tradition. So has the importance of military victory, as in this old Pushu verse:

"My beloved returned unsuccessful from battle; I regret the kiss I gave him last night."

According to intelligence estimates from various world capitals,

perhaps 8,000 Soviet soldiers and airmen have been killed in the five years since the Soviet invasion and 15,000 or 20,000 more have been wounded.

In high-altitude saturation bombing, especially in the last year, the Soviet and Afghan forces have killed many thousands of Afghan civilians and forced others to abandon their villages and flee into Pakistan or Iran or into Afghanistan's cities.

This denuding of the countryside, in which crops are destroyed and entire valleys deserted, has made life considerably more difficult for the guerrillas, which was presumably the intention.

"The villagers used to always welcome us, when we arrived, with meals of lamb and dates," said Abdul Haq, a commander in the area around Kabul. "But now in some areas we have to take our own food with us, because when we get to a village it is empty."

According to officials in Washington, the aid that the United States has given to the Afghan guerrillas this year includes for the first time, money to buy food.

But most of the aid continues to be in the form of weapons and ammunition, sent covertly into Pakistan and turned over to the Pakistani government, which then gives it to guerrilla commanders in border outposts such as Quetta.

Because Afghanistan is landlocked and because its only other neighbor — Iran — is far less lenient with the guerrillas, much of their success in Afghanistan depends on the tolerance of the Pakistani government.

The guerrillas operate more or less openly here, in Peshawar and in other Pakistani towns along the border. They train their troops near the frontier, and they wander back and forth across it with ease. Their ancestors have been doing that for centuries, since these are largely untamed mountain passes — the Khyber and others — that have never really come under the control of any central government.

In the last few months, the Afghans have begun retaliatory bombings across the border, making the Pakistanis very nervous about what might come next. Several dozen people have been killed in the tiny Pakistani border towns of Arandu and Teri Mangal.

Both border towns contain large concentrations of young, unattached Afghan men who are presumed to have been involved in attacks on Soviet-Afghan military posts just across the border.

On the Pakistani side, the whole subject is so secret that in Islamabad, the country's sleek capital, neither U.S. diplomats nor Paki-



Afghan guerrillas eating at their headquarters in Peshawar, in northern Pakistan.

stani officials would discuss any aspect of it.

The guerrillas say that a good part of their weaponry — rifles, mortars, grenade launchers, machine guns — is captured or turned over to them by the thousands of men who are believed to have defected from the conscript Afghan military over the years.

Since the weapons supplied by the United States and a few other countries, such as Saudi Arabia, also are of Soviet and East European design, it is difficult to assess the effectiveness of the aid effort, especially from outside of the country.

But in repeated interviews, guerrilla commanders and their strategists stressed one point above all others: Their most urgent need is for weapons that can shoot down planes and helicopters.

According to Western intelligence sources, the high-altitude saturation bombing is done by Tu-22s, from altitudes of 18,000 feet (5,470 meters) or more. For their low-level bombing, the Russians use a fixed-wing plane called the Su-25 — which has guns, rockets and antipersonnel bombs — and the Mi-24 helicopter gunships.

The guerrillas do have some SAM-7s, a lightweight Soviet-made anti-aircraft weapon, but not enough. And they generally share the view of some Western military sources that the SAM-7 is not particularly effective against the kind of Soviet airpower they face.

"Let my own experience describe to you the need," said Brigadier Rahim Wardak, one of the most respected of the guerrilla leaders

who during his prewar days in the old Afghan army took courses at Fort Benning, Georgia; Fort Knox, Kentucky, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

"This happened on the 20th of September in Kabul Province, near the capital," the brigadier said.

"We had in place a 12.7-millimeter heavy machine gun," he said. "The Russian helicopter above us was not even afraid of it, because they know its limitations. The helicopter was firing rockets. Fortunately, the helicopter then came too low, an error. When it was as low as 50 meters (162 feet), we brought it down firing sideways, rather than straight up."

"But we cannot get along with only weapons that require the aircraft to be that low."

In Washington, officials maintain that Afghanistan is one of the world's most primitive societies and that sophisticated weapons are beyond the capabilities of the very backward youths who comprise most of the fighters. Moreover, heavier weapons, they say, reduce the guerrillas' mobility to roam the mountain passes.

"Nonsense," replies Brigadier Wardak. "We have fixed bases in which we could use the heavier weapons. And in any case, I can move a 12.7 on a mule or divide its weight among three men."

By all accounts, the Soviet army and its Afghan allies control Kabul and the several other largest cities, although there are regular rocket attacks from the outskirts, especially at night. They also control the major roads, although their movements along them are usually heavily fortified with tanks and helicopter gunships.

"By mustering enough force, the Russians can go anywhere they want in Afghanistan," for a short visit," said one diplomat. "But they just can't stay and keep a fixed position in very many parts of the country."

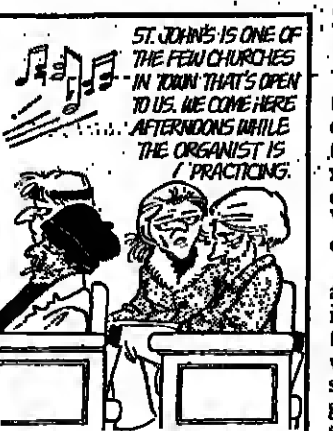
### Guerrillas Attack Army

Afghan guerrillas attacked a government convoy, killing 23 Afghan and Soviet troops and destroying six armored vehicles, United Press International reported from New Delhi, quoting Western diplomats.

The diplomats, who requested anonymity, said Tuesday that on Dec. 12, guerrillas attacked a Soviet convoy about 75 miles (121 kilometers) south of Kabul, "destroying three armored vehicles and three tanks while killing 23 Afghan and Soviet soldiers." Two rebels were killed, the diplomats said.

One diplomat also confirmed an earlier report that the rebels shot down a Soviet transport plane in October, killing 240 Soviet soldiers.

### DOONESBURY



## Laos, Ravished by War, Shows Signs of New Life

### Communist Leaders Near 10th Year Of Push for Economic Self-Reliance

Chutharat Thawornkit is a Thai national. She recently was granted a two-week visa to visit Laos.

By Chutharat Thawornkit

The Associated Press

VIENTIANE, Laos — The sprawling, open air market is doing fine business these days. You can buy Japanese television sets and Soviet-made stoves. Detergents, soy sauce and cloth are smuggled across the Mekong River from Thailand, while local rice and vegetables rarely have been in such plentiful supply.

The Vientiane central market is one sign of better times in Laos, which next year marks a decade of Communist rule. In the early years of that regime, many people believed that Laos was on a hopeless downward spiral.

According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Laos now can nearly meet its annual domestic demand for 1.2 million tons of rice, partly because of recent free-market style incentives and a slowdown of collectivization.

Laos still is classified as one of the world's poorest nations, with per capita income hovering around \$100 a year. Self-sufficiency for most is a bowl of rice, some fish and a sarong. Still, there is none of the overcrowding and hopeless poverty found in the Indian subcontinent or in Africa.

The apparently successful movement toward economic self-reliance has not been matched in the political arena. The Americans who held sway in Laos for years before the Communist victory have been replaced by Vietnamese advisers and more than 40,000 of Hanoi's troops, along with an estimated 5,000 Soviet technicians and advisers.

"Laos is a poor, landlocked country," a Western diplomat here said. "It has almost no choice. It must either be dependent on pro-American Thailand or pro-Soviet Vietnam."

Southern Srithirath, the vice foreign minister, said the idea for a Hanoi-dominated Indochinese federation has been "thrown into the wastebasket." Instead, he said, the three Indochinese nations of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos are pursuing "all-round cooperation" that extends to mutual defense.

Thailand and Laos share a similar culture and language, and much of Laotian trade still goes through Thailand.

But economic dependence on Thailand and the West will be further reduced with the improvement of Highway 9, linking the Laotian town of Savannakhet with the Vietnamese seaport of Danang, the completion of an oil pipeline to Vietnam and, in the future, the reconstruction of a railroad line.

Some observers say that Hanoi already is making all key decisions in Laos, something denied by Vientiane officials, who characterize Soviet and Vietnamese aid as having stabilized a country that suffered great wartime devastation and a semi-feudal regime before opting for socialism.

The government of Kayson

Phommvihane appears firmly entrenched. An insurgency by the tough Hmong mountain people has subsided after what the United States contends was a brutal campaign that included the use of Soviet-supplied toxic gas. At the remote northern border, Vientiane says, the Chinese are attempting to organize rebel tribesmen while anti-Communist guerrillas mount small-scale raids in the southern panhandle.

A reported improvement in the human rights situation may be a reflection of greater political stability. The Laotian government recently told a visiting American professor that re-education camps for what the West considers political prisoners had been dismantled.

When the victorious Pathet Lao marched out of the jungles and mountains in 1975, as many as 60,000 people were dispatched to harsh labor camps and re-education centers. The Communists, having toppled the U.S.-backed government, were then flying the orthodox Marxist banner.

More than 10 percent of the population of some 3 million — almost the entire former elite — fled the country. Peasants showed their resentment at crude collectivization attempts by reducing production. The economy began to fall apart.

Mr. Kayson, who is both prime minister and Communist Party chief, switched directions in late 1979. Farmers and private traders were given more leeway, more resources were channeled into agriculture and the timetable for socialism was set back.

In 1981, Laos produced a record harvest of more than one million tons and United Nations sources say its target of 1.4 million by 1990 is "very possible." Mr. Soubanh said that agriculture will continue to get priority along with exploitation of Laos' great forest wealth. Mining and light manufacturing also are to be expanded.

Life in Vientiane is difficult, especially for government employees. A mid-level civil servant earns about 500 kip (\$14) a month, which is the price of a kilogram (2.2 pounds) of pork. Government officials, however, receive food rations and other benefits.

Market vendors, restaurateurs, shopkeepers and others on the private economy can easily earn three times that amount. Many in Vientiane also are helped by money from relatives who fled the country. "We're just able to live," said one restaurant owner. "Forget about being rich."

Vientiane is a sober and sleepy place, its 1975 population of about 200,000 reduced by almost half. Chickens and goats wander the streets and vegetable plots ring private houses. Traffic lights are largely for the benefit of cyclists.

Most buildings are shabby and one of the few roads not marred by potholes is Phoukhang, along which are found embassies, the residence of Mr. Kayson and Vientiane's "Arch of Triumph," a monument to war dead begun in the late 1950s and still incomplete.

### DEATH NOTICE

Mr. Cecil Ghanem, Mr. and Mrs. Nabil Ghanem, Dr. and Mrs. Samir Harfouche, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph-Antoine Ghanem and their children, Mr. and Mrs. Inaam and Cecilia Abou-Merhi The Ghanem, Harfouche, Pyle, and Zabbal families regret to announce the death of their father, grandfather, uncle and parent

Mr. Dib Sassine GHANEM,

who died on December 17, 1984 in Paris.

The funeral service will take place on Friday December 21, 1984 at 10.30 a.m., in the church Notre-Dame du Liban, 17, rue d'Ulm, 75005, Paris. Donations will be received for the orphans of Lebanon (Caritas Lebanon). This is the only official notice.

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## SCIENCE

## IN BRIEF

## Japanese Plan Comet Observatory

TOKYO (UPI) — The Japan Amateur Astronomical Association plans to build a camp with an observatory in Australia next year to track Halley's comet from November 1985 until May 1986, according to the association's chairman, Hisaharu Sato.

Astronomers at the camp at Coonabarabran, 200 miles (325 kilometers) northwest of Sydney, will exchange data with Australia's Siding Spring Observatory and the International Halley Watch project of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Mr. Sato said.

He said the camp would include radio equipment, two bunkhouses, a press office and a tent site. Three Japanese corporations have expressed interest in sponsoring the village, which will cost \$122,000 to \$204,000.

## Interferon Promotes Eyelash Growth

NEW YORK (NYT) — A recent letter to The New England Journal of Medicine suggests that one variety of the natural antiviral substance interferon — which has been promoted for medical uses from treatment of cancer to cure of the common cold, and blamed for many adverse side effects — seems to promote the growth of human eyelashes.

Dr. Kenneth A. Foon of the National Cancer Institute and Dr. Gerard Dougher, a physician in Laguna Beach, California, said two patients taking human leukocyte A interferon as treatment for cancer of the lymphatic system grew "thick, curly, long eyelashes that ranged in length from 2 to 6.5 centimeters" (0.7 inch to 2.5 inches) and eventually had to be trimmed every two weeks.

Least there be a rush to seek this kind of treatment for cosmetic purposes, the doctors noted that the interferon was administered in large doses three times a week by injection into muscle.

## Some Spiders May Be Vegetarians

NEW YORK (NYT) — "Will you walk into my parlor?" said the spider to the fly in the 19th-century nursery rhyme, reflecting the conventional wisdom that spiders spin their webs to catch insects. But a report in Science magazine adds a vegetarian dimension to spider lore.

In the spring, when insects are scarce and pollen is plentiful, some young spiders may spin webs mainly to trap pollen and microbes for food. Spiderlings of the common species *Araneus diadematus* eat the webs, pollen and all, and apparently spin new webs to catch more, said the report from Risa B. Smith and Thomas P. Mommensen of the University of British Columbia.

"Orb-weaving spiders take down and eat their old webs at fairly regular intervals — a well-documented behavior that is usually explained as a mechanism for recovering some of the costs of producing silk," they said. But "young orb-weavers spin and dismantle several successive webs without apparently capturing any insect prey."

## Sickle-Cell Test Device Developed

BOSTON (UPI) — Government researchers say they have developed a device that determines the severity of sickle-cell anemia by beaming a laser through a victim's skin to see how fast blood cells move underneath. Researchers hope the device will help in testing treatments and studying the causes of the disease.

The development was reported in the New England Journal of Medicine by the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. Sickle-cell anemia, a genetically transmitted disease that affects mainly black people, can be fatal. It distorts the shape of red blood cells so that they have trouble passing through the capillaries.

Light from the laser device penetrates the skin slightly and bounces back. By measuring the shift in the light's wavelength as it bounces off blood cells, scientists can determine how fast blood moves through the capillaries. The study found that sickle-cell blood tended to ebb and flow in cycles. The researchers said that the significance of this was uncertain, but that it should lead to clues on how the disease works.

## Ancient Fire-Worship Temple Found

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A temple used by ancient fire worshippers has been found in the southern Uzbek Republic, Tashkent reported. The temple, measuring about 45 by 65 meters (49 by 70 yards), is believed to be more than 3,500 years old, according to Ahmadali Askarov, director of the local archaeological institute.

A high brick platform in the center of the structure apparently served as a sanctuary, with four altars, one for each of the "elements" perceived by the ancients — fire, earth, air and water. A separate part of the temple was probably used for more mundane purposes, such as making religious objects and wine, the archaeologists said.

## Dying Star Pulsates in Different Way

LOS ALAMOS, New Mexico (AP) — Newly discovered properties of a very hot, dying star could expand knowledge of stars' life cycles, scientists say. Astrophysicists used computers to analyze the star, called K1-16, and learned that its pulsations were like those of water boiling in an open saucepan.

Most other oscillating stars' surfaces expand and contract uniformly, according to Arthur Cox and Russell Kidman of the Los Alamos National Laboratory's Theoretical Division, and Sumner Starrfield of Arizona State University. They said K1-16 was about 10,000 light years away in the constellation Draco, and was pulsating as it became a white dwarf.

Dr. Cox said the shivering effect of K1-16 occurred when carbon and oxygen near its surface acted like a piston, causing the surface to deform erratically. The shivering is similar to, but much greater than, pulsations on Earth's sun, he said.

## Researchers Identifying Some Early Signs of Schizophrenia

By Daniel Goleman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Through a significant new approach to fighting schizophrenia, an international research group has begun to identify signs in children that may predict which of them will eventually have this most severe form of mental illness.

The findings, the work of behavioral scientists in the United States and abroad, are part of a project called the High Risk Consortium. The consortium, which will continue for many years, has yielded data on the social and psychological precursors of schizophrenia, a disorder characterized by loss of contact with reality. The goal is to help prevent people at risk from becoming schizophrenic.

Earlier decades saw researchers point to "schizophrenia-causing" mothers and "double-blind" messages as leading to the disorder. Then genetic factors that led to biochemical causes were sought. The current approach integrates both: It rests on the assumption that some people inherit a susceptibility to schizophrenia, but that how they weather the stresses of life determines whether they will develop the disorder. The researchers are looking for experiences that sharply increase the likelihood that a susceptible child will become a schizophrenic adult.

Many of the children studied had schizophrenic parents and were thus deemed more genetically susceptible to schizophrenia. One of the findings, however, was among children whose parents were not considered mentally ill, although there were other suggestions that the children might be susceptible.

What characterized their parents was that they habitually gave children confusing and negative messages. This disordered communication was a strong predictor of which children eventually showed signs of schizophrenia. Twelve of 65 children in the study developed the illness.

When showing disapproval, the parents tended to attack the child rather than to criticize things he had done; habitually told the child what the child's feelings and thoughts were rather than listening to what the child said; and often spoke ambiguously.

While such patterns of communication have been noted before in families of schizophrenics, this is the first time the patterns have been identified as playing some role as precursors of the disorder.

## Chemical in Hamburger Said to Prevent Cancer

United Press International

HONOLULU — A substance in fried ground beef — hamburger — prevented formation of tumors in mice exposed to a cancer-causing substance, Dr. Michael W. Pariza of the University of Wisconsin has announced at the International Chemical Congress of Pacific Basin Societies.

Dr. Pariza said after 14 weeks, mice treated with the hamburger-derived chemical, a "mutagenesis modulator," had about one-third as many tumors as untreated mice. He said researchers did not know exactly what the substance was or how it worked.

Other precursors, all found in schizophrenics' children who later developed the disorder, seem to include decreased verbal intelligence and such problems in school as being withdrawn or aggressive. These problems, like most others, are not thought to lead to schizophrenia unless the child has a genetic predisposition to the disorder.

The urgency of the effort to learn what distinguishes the child who reaches healthy adulthood from one who succumbs to schizophrenia is a reflection of the dimensions of the problem. Some researchers estimate that as many as 3 percent of the U.S. population will develop schizophrenia, though many will not have symptoms severe enough to lead to treatment and many will apparently recover.

The symptoms of schizophrenia include confused thinking, disturbed perceptions, such as hearing voices, and a preoccupation with illogical ideas and fantasies. More than two million Americans are thought to have the disorder, and on any given day about 100,000 of them are in hospitals for treatment. The economic burden is estimated by the National Institute of Mental Health to be more than \$20 billion a year, mostly from loss of productivity rather than direct medical costs.

DECADES of studies of schizophrenia have had discouraging results. While science has reduced the prevalence of almost every other major disease, schizophrenia has resisted all efforts. Medications mute the symptoms, but none cure the disorder. Twenty years ago about one in 100 people had schizophrenia at any given time. The figure remains unchanged.

The approach being followed now was first employed in 1961 in Copenhagen, where researchers studied the children of 207 women diagnosed as schizophrenic. Early findings prompted researchers at other centers to follow in the early 1970s.

The High Risk Consortium comprises 15 major research centers around the world. The groups have studied about 3,000 children, 1,200 of them with schizophrenic parents. Of these, 35 to 40 have shown clinical signs of the disorder, a higher portion than would be expected in a normal population.

The child of a schizophrenic parent is at least three to six times more likely than other children to develop the disorder; some experts estimate the risk may be as high as 14 times. A person with two schizophrenic parents is estimated to be at least 35 times more likely to become schizophrenic.

Even so, most children of schizophrenic parents do not develop the disease. That is the challenge to researchers: to sort out the events and characteristics that distinguish between those who develop schizophrenia and those who do not.

The method the researchers have adopted matches a child who has a schizophrenic parent with one whose parent has had psychiatric problems other than schizophrenia. In this way the researchers hope to isolate such effects as the stigma or chaos that having a mentally ill parent can cause. These two groups of children are studied along with a group whose parents have no known psychiatric problems.

Most of the projects are 10 to 15 years old, tracking people who are now approaching their 20s. The majority of people who become schizophrenic do so between the ages of 15 and 45, with the most frequent onset in the early 20s. Close to 40 of the children have shown signs of schizophrenia; more than these times that many can be expected to do so in the next two decades.

"Some significant leads are emerging from several research projects," said Dr. Norman Watt, a psychologist at the University of Denver who is one of the major investigators. Dr. Watt is the main editor of "Children at Risk for Schizophrenia," a collection of research papers published by Cambridge University Press.

Among the key differences between children who have become schizophrenic and those who have not are that:

• Their mothers' schizophrenia was more chronic and severe than that of others, had an earlier onset, lasted longer and involved more pronounced symptoms. The mothers also displayed poor social and personal adjustment.

• These children were more likely to have had complications at delivery, such as abnormal birth positions.

• They had more often been raised in institutions or by foster parents.

• In school they often created disturbances, being anxious, easily angered and aggressive. One of the more promising lines of research focuses on the way families communicate. Investigators at the University of California at Los Angeles have been studying communications in the families of 65 adolescents who showed signs of maladjustment. The adolescents were followed for 10 years, and almost a dozen were eventually classified as showing symptoms of schizophrenia, though not all were hospitalized.

"The parents of these kids en-

## Risk Factors in Emerging Schizophrenia

Childbirth problems, including birth weight and unusual birth position.

Poor emotional bonding with mother during the first three years.

Poor motor coordination during infancy and other neurological problems in infancy.

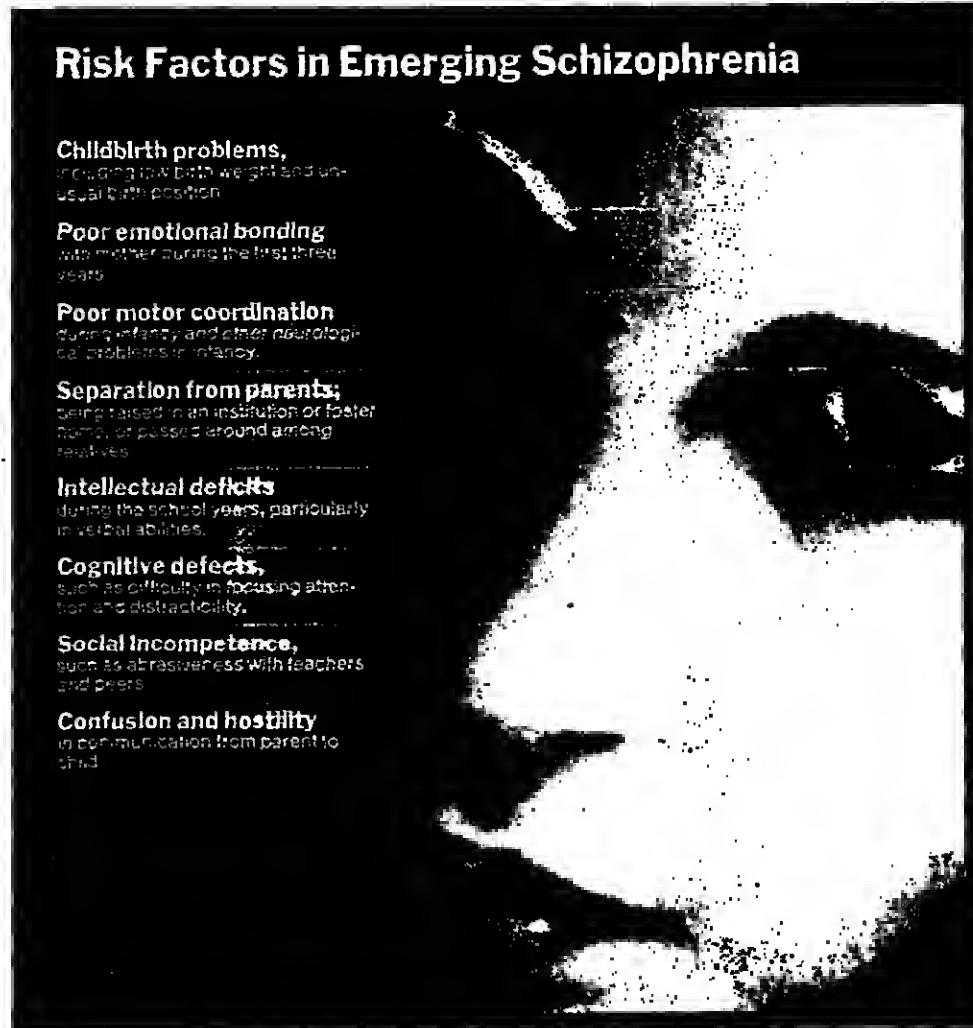
Separation from parents; being raised in an institution or foster home; or periods of ground among relatives.

Intellectual deficits during the school years, particularly in verbal abilities.

Cognitive deficits, such as difficulty in focusing attention and distractibility.

Social incompetence, such as abrasiveness with teachers and peers.

Confusion and hostility in communication from parent to child.



Dore Shusterman/The New York Times

gaged in character assassinations," said Dr. Michael J. Goldstein, director of the study.

While distorted communication patterns would not put most children at risk for schizophrenia, those with an inherited susceptibility seem vulnerable. The combination of bizarre communication and negative, intrusive messages, Dr. Goldstein believes, leaves such a child particularly susceptible to a break with reality.

"Under stress," he said, "these children's thought processes are more easily derailed."

SOME investigators believe that teaching social skills to children at risk may help. Many of those who develop schizophrenia have a history of social problems, particularly in high school.

"There may be critical periods in a child's life when he is especially vulnerable to risk factors, and long plateaus when he is not," said Dr.

John Strauss, a professor of psychiatry at Yale Medical School who formerly directed the risk study in Rochester, New York.

"One of the critical points seems to be when a child learns to socialize with other children," Dr. Strauss said. "Social skills can be taught. That could become a point of leverage for intervention."

Researchers have also been looking at such cognitive symptoms as distractibility and poor short-term memory. Some children in a New York study who later developed symptoms of schizophrenia showed these signs earlier, said Dr. L. Erlennmeyer-Kimling, director of the high-risk project at the New York State Psychiatric Institute.

The great variability in the behavior patterns found among the high-risk children has been a problem for investigators. One boy who became schizophrenic at age 18 was described as nervous and erratic in elementary school, and by one eighth-grade teacher as "despica-

ble." In high school he was prone to temper tantrums and fights. Yet in ninth grade he had been elected class president.

"Everyone looks for a monolithic pattern in the development of schizophrenia: a single, identifiable group of youngsters who show a distinguishing pattern and undergo common stresses on their way to becoming ill," said Dr. Watt. "Unfortunately, the evidence so far does not show that to be the case; the actual patterns turn out to be more complex and erratic, with only a few distinctive features standing out among the handful who have become schizophrenic."

The project raises difficult ethical questions. For example, identifying a child as being at high risk to develop schizophrenia might itself do damage. To safeguard the children involved, researchers do not reveal which are in the high-risk group and which were the offspring of normal parents when asking teachers to evaluate the children.

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AMS	10	1/2	1/2	1/2	+ 1/2	AMT	5	1/4	1/4	+ 1/4
AMT	5	1/4	1/4	1/4	+ 1/4	AMU	2	1/8	1/8	+ 1/8
AMU	2	1/8	1/8	1/8	+ 1/8	AMV	1	1/16	1/16	+ 1/16
AMV	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	+ 1/16	AMW	1	1/32	1/32	+ 1/32
AMW	1	1/32	1/32	1/32	+ 1/32	AMX	1	1/64	1/64	+ 1/64
AMX	1	1/64	1/64	1/64	+ 1/64	AMY	1	1/128	1/128	+ 1/128
AMY	1	1/128	1/128	1/128	+ 1/128	AMZ	1	1/256	1/256	+ 1/256
AMZ	1	1/256	1/256	1/256	+ 1/256	AMA	1	1/512	1/512	+ 1/512
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AMK	1	1/35184372088832	1/35184372088832	1/35184372088832	+ 1/35184372088832	AML	1	1/70368744177664	1/70368744177664	+ 1/70368744177664
AML	1	1/70368744177664	1/70368744177664	1/70368744177664	+ 1/70368744177664	AMM	1	1/140737488355328	1/140737488355328	+ 1/140737488355328
AMM	1	1/140737488355328	1/140737488355328	1/140737488355328	+ 1/140737488355328	AMN	1	1/281474976710656	1/281474976710656	+ 1/281474976710656
AMN	1	1/281474976710656	1/281474976710656	1/281474976710656	+ 1/281474976710656	AMO	1	1/562949953421312	1/562949953421312	+ 1/562949953421312
AMO	1	1/562949953421312	1/562949953421312	1/562949953421312	+ 1/562949953421312	AMP	1	1/1125899906842624	1/1125899906842624	+ 1/1125899906842624
AMP	1	1/1125899906842624	1/1125899906842624	1/1125899906842624	+ 1/1125899906842624	AMQ	1	1/2251799813685248	1/2251799813685248	+ 1/2251799813685248
AMQ	1	1/2251799813685248	1/2251799813685248	1/2251799813685248	+ 1/2251799813685248	AMR	1	1/4503599627370496	1/4503599627370496	+ 1/4503599627370496
AMR	1	1/4503599627370496	1/4503599627370496	1/4503599627370496	+ 1/4503599627370496	AMS	1	1/9007199254740992	1/9007199254740992	+ 1/9007199254740992
AMS	1	1/9007199254740992	1/9007199254740992	1/9007199254740992	+ 1/9007199254740992	AMT	1	1/18014398509481984	1/18014398509481984	+ 1/18014398509481984
AMT	1	1/18014398509481984	1/18014398509481984	1/18014398509481984	+ 1/18014398509481984	AMU	1	1/36028797018963968	1/36028797018963968	+ 1/36028797018963968
AMU	1	1/36028797018963968	1/36028797018963968	1/36028797018963968	+ 1/36028797018963968	AMV	1	1/72057594037927936	1/72057594037927936	+ 1/72057594037927936
AMV	1	1/72057594037927936	1/72057594037927936	1/72057594037927936	+ 1/72057594037927936	AMW	1	1/144115188075855872	1/144115188075855872	+ 1/144115188075855872
AMW	1	1/144115188075855872	1/144115188075855872	1/144115188075855872	+ 1/144115188075855872	AMX	1	1/288230376151711744	1/288230376151711744	+ 1/288230376151711744
AMX	1	1/288230376151711744	1/288230376151711744	1/288230376151711744	+ 1/288230376151711744	AMY	1	1/576460752303423488	1/576460752303423488	+ 1/576460752303423488
AMY	1	1/576460752303423488	1/576460752303423488	1/576460752303423488	+ 1/576460752303423488	AMZ	1	1/1152921504606846976	1/1152921504606846976	+ 1/1152921504606846976
AMZ	1	1/1152921504606846976	1/1152921504606846976	1/1152921504606846976	+ 1/1152921504606846976	AMA	1	1/2305843009213693952	1/2305843009213693952	+ 1/2305843009213693952
AMA	1	1/2305843009213693952	1/2305843009213693952	1/2305843009213693952	+ 1/2305843009213693952	AMB	1	1/4611686018427387904	1/4611686018427387904	+ 1/4611686018427387904
AMB	1	1/4611686018427387904	1/4611686018427387904	1/4611686018427387904	+ 1/4611686018427387904	AMC	1	1/9223372036854775808	1/9223372036854775808	+ 1/9223372036854775808
AMC	1	1/9223372036854775808	1/9223372036854775808	1/9223372036854775808	+ 1/9223372036854775808	AMD	1	1/18446744073709551616	1/18446744073709551616	+ 1/18446744073709551616
AMD	1	1/18446744073709551616	1/18446744073709551616	1/18446744073709551616	+ 1/18446744073709551616	AME	1	1/36893488147419103232	1/36893488147419103232	+ 1/36893488147419103232
AME	1	1/36893488147419103232	1/36893488147419103232	1/36893488147419103232	+ 1/36893488147419103232	AMF	1	1/73786976294838206464	1/73786976294838206464	+ 1/73786976294838206464
AMF	1	1/73786976294838206464	1/73786976294838206464	1/73786976294838206464	+ 1/73786976294838206464	AMG	1	1/147573952589676412928	1/147573952589676412928	+ 1/147573952589676412928
AMG	1	1/147573952589676412928	1/147573952589676412928	1/147573952589676412928	+ 1/147573952589676412928	AMH	1	1/295147905179352825856</		















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1. *Programme Management*



THE XO COGNAC by REMY MARTIN.  
Exclusively Fine Champagne Cognac



## Over-the-Counter

Dec. 19

**NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible]

## SEC, First Jersey End 5-Year Fight

(Continued from Page 9)

of Positive Thinking," and Napoleon Hill, who wrote "Grow Rich with Peace of Mind."

It is a recipe that has worked.

In 10 years his privately held firm has grown from one office and 15 brokers to 35 offices and 1,200 brokers, putting it among the top 10 percent of brokerages in the country.

Mr. Brennan said the firm would handle \$3 billion in securities this year, generating \$30 million in net earnings, up 40 percent from 1983. He puts his own worth at \$250 million.

He concedes that the appearance of success is just as important to First Jersey as success itself.

He said he showcases his fast-paced life — piloting a helicopter and raising thoroughbreds — in his ads as a lure to potential customers.

"The truth of the matter is that they can be like that guy in the helicopter," Mr. Brennan said. "I believe that with every fiber in my body."

Many First Jersey customers and brokers find the appeal powerful enough to be able to say I deal with that man's company," said Matthew Jarzynski, a customer from New Jersey.

"He's a super winner," Jack

sey broker, said of Mr. Brennan.

Attaining this status did not come easily.

The 40-year-old entrepreneur was one of nine children in a middle-class Newark family.

Even as a boy, Mr. Brennan was impatient to succeed.

He worked not one newspaper route, but two.

He completed his undergraduate degree at Seton Hall University, in South Orange, New Jersey, in two years, and still found time to take ads at a local newspaper.

In 1969, after several years as an accountant, Mr. Brennan joined Mayflower Securities, a small New Jersey firm that ran out of the law on several occasions.

Within months, he was suspended for 15 days for misleading a customer about a mutual-fund investment.

Nonetheless, within three years he was president of Mayflower.

And the day Mayflower was suspended for selling worthless shares in a bankrupt electronics company, Mr. Brennan, who was not held responsible for Mayflower's Regulated Bank, New Jersey office and opened his own business.

Since then, First Jersey has concentrated on small, emerging companies.

## OPEC Signals Its Flexibility

(Continued from Page 9)

lieved to be slightly higher. Mr. Subroto called on OPEC members to respect their output quotas "to the letter."

In October, OPEC reduced the ceiling to 16 million from 17.5 million. Though that move has failed to push up spot prices, Mr. Subroto argued that it ultimately should prove "sufficient to set the market straight."

Sheikh Yamani repeated his promise to cut Saudi production further, if necessary, to brace the price system. "I have no floor," he said.

Assuming an upturn in demand, however, he said Saudi production might rise "a little higher" from November's 3.6 million barrels a day.

Other ministers continued to warn Britain and Norway, two major oil producers that do not belong to OPEC, to resist demands from customers for prices based more closely on month-to-month fluctuations in the spot market.

"Any harmful pricing policies may lead to a breakdown of the market and will hurt all oil producers, without exception," Mr. Subroto said.

## Floating Rate Notes

Dec. 19

# Dollar

Aviation/Male/Mist.	Causes	Net	Bld Ashd
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	104	94.8	94.8
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	110	100.0	100.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	112	102.0	102.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	114	104.0	104.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	116	106.0	106.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	118	108.0	108.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	120	110.0	110.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	122	112.0	112.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	124	114.0	114.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	126	116.0	116.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	128	118.0	118.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	130	120.0	120.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	132	122.0	122.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	134	124.0	124.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	136	126.0	126.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	138	128.0	128.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	140	130.0	130.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	142	132.0	132.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	144	134.0	134.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	146	136.0	136.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	148	138.0	138.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	150	140.0	140.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	152	142.0	142.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	154	144.0	144.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	156	146.0	146.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	158	148.0	148.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	160	150.0	150.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	162	152.0	152.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	164	154.0	154.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	166	156.0	156.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	168	158.0	158.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	170	160.0	160.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	172	162.0	162.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	174	164.0	164.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	176	166.0	166.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	178	168.0	168.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	180	170.0	170.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	182	172.0	172.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	184	174.0	174.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	186	176.0	176.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	188	178.0	178.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	190	180.0	180.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	192	182.0	182.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	194	184.0	184.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	196	186.0	186.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	198	188.0	188.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	200	190.0	190.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	202	192.0	192.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	204	194.0	194.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	206	196.0	196.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	208	198.0	198.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	210	200.0	200.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	212	202.0	202.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	214	204.0	204.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	216	206.0	206.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	218	208.0	208.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	220	210.0	210.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	222	212.0	212.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	224	214.0	214.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	226	216.0	216.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	228	218.0	218.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	230	220.0	220.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	232	222.0	222.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	234	224.0	224.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	236	226.0	226.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	238	228.0	228.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	240	230.0	230.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	242	232.0	232.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	244	234.0	234.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	246	236.0	236.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	248	238.0	238.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	250	240.0	240.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	252	242.0	242.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	254	244.0	244.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	256	246.0	246.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	258	248.0	248.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	260	250.0	250.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	262	252.0	252.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	264	254.0	254.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	266	256.0	256.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	268	258.0	258.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	270	260.0	260.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	272	262.0	262.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	274	264.0	264.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	276	266.0	266.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	278	268.0	268.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	280	270.0	270.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	282	272.0	272.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	284	274.0	274.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	286	276.0	276.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	288	278.0	278.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	290	280.0	280.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	292	282.0	282.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	294	284.0	284.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	296	286.0	286.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	298	288.0	288.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	300	290.0	290.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	302	292.0	292.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	304	294.0	294.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	306	296.0	296.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	308	298.0	298.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	310	300.0	300.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	312	302.0	302.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	314	304.0	304.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	316	306.0	306.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	318	308.0	308.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	320	310.0	310.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	322	312.0	312.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	324	314.0	314.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	326	316.0	316.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	328	318.0	318.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	330	320.0	320.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	332	322.0	322.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	334	324.0	324.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	336	326.0	326.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	338	328.0	328.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	340	330.0	330.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	342	332.0	332.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	344	334.0	334.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	346	336.0	336.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	348	338.0	338.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	350	340.0	340.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	352	342.0	342.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	354	344.0	344.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	356	346.0	346.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	358	348.0	348.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	360	350.0	350.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	362	352.0	352.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	364	354.0	354.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	366	356.0	356.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	368	358.0	358.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	370	360.0	360.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	372	362.0	362.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	374	364.0	364.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	376	366.0	366.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	378	368.0	368.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	380	370.0	370.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	382	372.0	372.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	384	374.0	374.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	386	376.0	376.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	388	378.0	378.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	390	380.0	380.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	392	382.0	382.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	394	384.0	384.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	396	386.0	386.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	398	388.0	388.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	400	390.0	390.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	402	392.0	392.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	404	394.0	394.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	406	396.0	396.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	408	398.0	398.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	410	400.0	400.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	412	402.0	402.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	414	404.0	404.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	416	406.0	406.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	418	408.0	408.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	420	410.0	410.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	422	412.0	412.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	424	414.0	414.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	426	416.0	416.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	428	418.0	418.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	430	420.0	420.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	432	422.0	422.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	434	424.0	424.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	436	426.0	426.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	438	428.0	428.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	440	430.0	430.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	442	432.0	432.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	444	434.0	434.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	446	436.0	436.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	448	438.0	438.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	450	440.0	440.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	452	442.0	442.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	454	444.0	444.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	456	446.0	446.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	458	448.0	448.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	460	450.0	450.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	462	452.0	452.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	464	454.0	454.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	466	456.0	456.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	468	458.0	458.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	470	460.0	460.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	472	462.0	462.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	474	464.0	464.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	476	466.0	466.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	478	468.0	468.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	480	470.0	470.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	482	472.0	472.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	484	474.0	474.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	486	476.0	476.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	488	478.0	478.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	490	480.0	480.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	492	482.0	482.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	494	484.0	484.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	496	486.0	486.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	498	488.0	488.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	500	490.0	490.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	502	492.0	492.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	504	494.0	494.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	506	496.0	496.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	508	498.0	498.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	510	500.0	500.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	512	502.0	502.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	514	504.0	504.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	516	506.0	506.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	518	508.0	508.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	520	510.0	510.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	522	512.0	512.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	524	514.0	514.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	526	516.0	516.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	528	518.0	518.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	530	520.0	520.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	532	522.0	522.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	534	524.0	524.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	536	526.0	526.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	538	528.0	528.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	540	530.0	530.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	542	532.0	532.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	544	534.0	534.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	546	536.0	536.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	548	538.0	538.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	550	540.0	540.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	552	542.0	542.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	554	544.0	544.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	556	546.0	546.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	558	548.0	548.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	560	550.0	550.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	562	552.0	552.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	564	554.0	554.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	566	556.0	556.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	568	558.0	558.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	570	560.0	560.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	572	562.0	562.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	574	564.0	564.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	576	566.0	566.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	578	568.0	568.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	580	570.0	570.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	582	572.0	572.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	584	574.0	574.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	586	576.0	576.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	588	578.0	578.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	590	580.0	580.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	592	582.0	582.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	594	584.0	584.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	596	586.0	586.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	598	588.0	588.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	600	590.0	590.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	602	592.0	592.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	604	594.0	594.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	606	596.0	596.0
Aviation (rsh) Sht-91	608	5	

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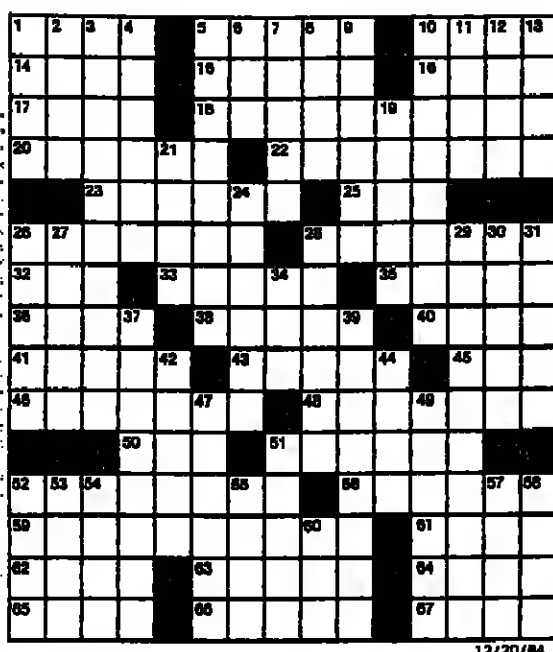
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**ACROSS**

1 Turan  
5 Eurus  
10 Incumbent  
14 Dismounted  
15 "face"  
17 Mimsie  
18 Dyer/Lucille  
20 Aerian  
22 Lure  
23 Pate cover  
25 Fed. ecology  
26 Yellowish-green mineral  
28 Lopped or cropped  
32 Alamos  
33 Gardner's spread  
35 On one's guard  
36 Nobelist in Physics: 1922  
38 Stuck in the mud  
40 Moist and chilly  
41 Tatum from L.A.  
43 Barnyard cylinders  
45 West Caesar  
46 Like May in Maryland  
48 Freeholds  
50 de-chose (trifle)

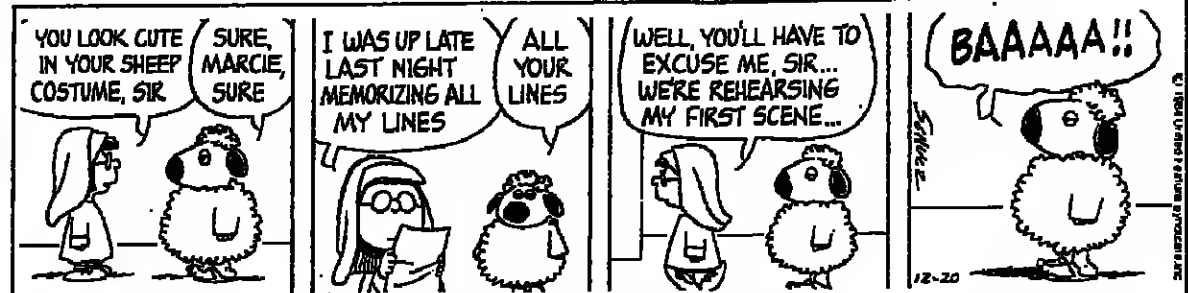
**DOWN**

1 Like George  
2 Bop  
3 Compatriot  
4 Corset/Eddie  
5 Napped  
6 Jack-all-trades  
7 Arab's cloak  
8 Mich. city or county  
9 Sully (tea cake)  
10 Impartial  
11 Wampum  
12 Like Parish of the Celts  
13 Heraldic band

14 Katmandu is its capital  
15 Burger topper  
16 Greco/Clara  
17 Indian educational center  
18 Actress Ritter  
19 Edith/Tab  
20 Bert's "Sesame Street" pal  
21 One of Connie Mack's stars  
22 Diner  
23 Rushes wildly about  
24 Judgment time  
25 Sovereign or vassal  
26 Mediocore  
27 Yat-sen/Milland  
28 "I do not... to run..."  
29 C.C.  
30 Noisy osculation  
31 "The... the limit"  
32 Before: Prefix  
34 Hilo  
35 Unsculation  
36 Compound used in making plastics  
37 Sicilian site  
38 Shafts  
39 Suffix for heat

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**LINAF**  
**YUDAG**  
**REHTE**  
**UCCSAU**

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Answer: What the geologist who specialized in earthquakes was a "FAULT" FINDER

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	64	43	Algeria	64	43
Belgium	54	43	Belgium	54	43
France	54	43	France	54	43
Germany	54	43	Germany	54	43
Italy	54	43	Italy	54	43
Spain	54	43	Spain	54	43
UK	54	43	UK	54	43
US	54	43	US	54	43

Canadian Stock Markets

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Prev.
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
5000	5000	5000	5000	5000

Amsterdam

Amsterdam	High	Low	Close	Prev.
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
5000	5000	5000	5000	5000

BOOKS

FAMILIAR GROUND

By Elizabeth Cox. 220 pp. \$14.95.  
Atheneum, 597 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, N. Y. 10017.

SARAH PHILLIPS

By Andrea Lee. 117 pp. \$12.95.  
Random House, 201 East 50th Street,  
New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by  
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

At the beginning of Elizabeth Cox's astonishing first novel, "Familiar Ground," a man named Jacob is riding a train from Virginia to Sweetwater, Tennessee, his childhood home. He has been summoned there by a letter from an old woman hinting that she is finally ready to clear up certain mysteries from Jacob's past. As the train rumbles along, we are lulled by the sparseness of the prose — as well as by a charming friendship that Jacob strikes up with a young fellow-passenger on the train — into thinking that "Familiar Ground" will be a simple, gentle story of reconciliation.

We are right as far as the reconciliation is concerned. But the story is far from gentle. By two months later, he has experienced, directly or indirectly, more violence than would belong even in a Jacobean tragedy. He has had a bawling accident that has cost him parts of three fingers, and he has seen a circus elephant kill a man and get incinerated in a boxcar. He has recalled several shootings, a poisoning, a rape, a drowning and another circus accident. And he has learned who really caused the death of his beloved older brother in an incident for which he has always blamed himself.

Nor is the reconciliation simple. At the novel's climactic moment, when Jacob realizes during a funeral service why "each man abhors himself, or else must learn to love those he has failed to love," it is not just his brother he has failed to love. "Something was passed down," he reflects. "A legacy, perhaps. Something from the time of the Civil War, a commonplace killing of brothers. Or passed from Cain and Abel, borne through thousands of years, the burden immigrating from other lands."

Yet despite the violence and complexity of the story, what we recall most vividly of "Familiar Ground" are its tiny, seemingly innocuous details, such as the off-key playing of the organ at that funeral, which made the children cover their mouths and giggle, or a cigar band that Jacob treasures as the best thing he ever got from his alcoholic father, or "the regular size egg" that Jacob's sister put in the kitchen of her doll house, bizarrely dwarfing all the other objects there, including "the parent figures" who sit at a tiny table.

It is these little symbols of vulnerability that touch us most deeply in "Familiar Ground." The violence, muted by the matter-of-factness of the novel's prose, is simply part of the

scenery. Thus does Elizabeth Cox — from Chattanooga, Tennessee, by way of Durham, North Carolina, where she now lives — dig yet another set of changes on the Southern Gothic scene. She has taken some ambitious risks here, with her endlessly coiling plot, her free-floating narrative point of view, her tamed version of William Faulkner's idiot, and her slightly forced references to the legend of Gilemish. But she has won her gambles often enough to make "Familiar Ground" a work of startling originality.

Sarah Phillips, the title character of Andrea Lee's talented first novel, has a much simpler problem with the past than Jacob does. While leading a life abroad designed "almost geometrically" to "contravene anything of which her 'parents would approve,'" she is made the object of a racist joke by her French lover. It doesn't so much wound as "illuminate for me with blinding clarity the hopeless presumption of trying to discard my portion of America." So she goes home again; she recalls her childhood in Philadelphia.

Fortunately, the part of Philadelphia she grew up in is far less familiar in literature than Jacob's Sweetwater, Tennessee. So we don't require of "Sarah Phillips" the artistic complexity that Elizabeth Cox brings to "Familiar Ground." Andrea Lee's book is set in "the hermetic world of the old-fashioned black bourgeoisie — a group largely unknown to other Americans, which," as Sarah reflects, "has carried on with cautious pride for years in eastern cities and suburbs, using its considerable funds to attempt poignant imitations of high society, acting with genuine gallantry in the struggle for civil rights, and finally producing a generation of children educated in newly integrated schools and impatient to escape the outdoor rituals of their parents."

We are satisfied with the eloquence and brilliant clarity of detail with which Andrea Lee describes Sarah's childhood as the daughter of an upright Baptist minister and the ambiguities of growing up a member of a proud and privileged minority. If her fiction strikes us as intensely autobiographical it tells us a story we would want to read no matter what its form.

The only hitch is that Lee — who is the author of one previous book, a highly praised report on Soviet life called "Russian Journal," and a staff writer for The New Yorker, where portions of her latest novel first appeared — revisits Sarah's past only through the exercise of memory. She never reveals how Sarah acts once she has recalled her origins. Probably this is for Andrea Lee to explore in her future fiction, but one can't help wondering if her imagination will prove as powerful as her memory. Most of what is so good about "Sarah Phillips" suggests that for now, at least, straightforward autobiography is more useful to her than fiction. Still, however she decides to tell the stories of her life in the future, the results should fulfill our hopeful anticipation.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, North-South used a strange system, entitled Walpuris, which required South to open with one diamond. A pass would have shown 9 to 12 points in this curious method.

One diamond was virtually forcing, for it might have been a normal diamond opening bid. West and his partner had agreed to pass over one diamond with strong hands, improving their chance of extracting a profitable penalty.

However, North had the one rare hand on which he was permitted to pass one diamond: zero to 4 high-card points, and length in diamonds. When he passed, the ball was in East's court.

East felt sure that his partner held a strong hand. But he

also felt sure, based on his diamond holding, that South was in trouble in one diamond. A heavy vulnerable penalty seemed likely to be as good or better than a hypothetical non-vulnerable game.

West may not have been happy to find that he had never made a bid with a powerful hand. But he was not dissatisfied with the result. Judging correctly that his partner held diamond length, he led the diamond ace and continued the suit.

South had two trump tricks coming to him, but that was all. There was no way for South to score a heart trick, for East could throw a heart on his partner's spade winners.

The result, a penalty of 500, is not unusual. But to achieve that score by playing in one of a suit down five is extremely rare.

In the replay, the result was normal. East-West played three no-trump and made 11 tricks, making the result a near standoff. East-West gained 1 international match point.

NORTH	WEST	EAST	SOUTH
4300	4300	4300	4300
4300	4300	4300	4300
4300	4300	4300	4300
4300	4300	4300	4300
4300	4300	4300	4300

Other Markets

London	High	Low	Close	Prev.
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
5000	5000	5000	5000	5000

Tokyo

Tokyo	High	Low	Close	Prev.
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
5000	5000	5000	5000	5000

Solution to Previous Puzzle

STAB	ABABA	VAMP
HOLI	ABABAS	EVIL
ABLE	ANENT	RELY
FOURTH	OF JULY	
TORCH	SOTO	LEU
STEELER	SENNITS	
ONE TWO	THREE	FOUR
TOYUO	SEAR	
TRAMPALE	STOMATA	
OAS	TARA	NOVAS
FOUR	FLUSHERS	
WAAL	NATES	ARTE
ONCE	CRETE	ISAR
KNEW	HEROD	RENT



## SPORTS

## Johnson Up Front in Celtics' Rear Guard

By Peter Alfano  
New York Times Service

BOSTON—They could be compared to maverick d'Arbys, assisting their teammates in the frontcourt to the tables reserved under the basket. "Here, on the baseline, Mr. Maxwell? Have a seat. The wine list, Mr. Bird?"

When the Boston Celtics have forwards the caliber of Larry Bird, Cedric Maxwell and Kevin McHale, the backcourt is probably going to cater to their wishes. Dennis Johnson said he doesn't mind serving back-door burgers for Bird and the others. It is the nature of a game dominated by big men, he said.

Johnson said that he, Danny Ainge and the backcourt reserves actually are an ideal complement in the forwards. "We don't need a great backcourt but we do have an excellent one," Johnson said. "But if we had overpowering guards, it would take away from the front line."

Rationalization or wisdom? As the Celtics streak through the early part of the regular season with a 22-3 record (they seem serious about becoming the first National Basketball Association team to repeat as champion since the 1969 Celtics), many observers think they are oozing confidence and that the backcourt—that is where the Celtics can be beaten.

That is not a reflection on Johnson, who is starting for the first time. The skepticism derives from the team's having lacked a dependable third guard since Gerald Henderson was traded to Seattle earlier in the season. Henderson, a starter last year, was a holdout who got his bigger contract but also a new address.

During Henderson's absence from training camp, Coach K.C. Jones and Red Auerbach, the team president, became convinced Boston could repeat as champs with Johnson and Ainge both averaging as many as 40 minutes a game.

Ainge's professional basketball career began only after he discovered he couldn't hit the curveball as a Toronto Blue Jay; until this season, he wasn't hitting many jump shots, either. Now he's averaging 13.1 points and 6 assists, alleviating some of the concern.

Quinn Buckner, M.L. Carr, Scott Wedman, Carlos Clark and rookie Rick Carlisle are the other guards, and Carr and Wedman are more comfortable as small forwards.

So with question marks as his partners, the burden of being all guards rolled into one has fallen on Johnson—who thus far is thriving as playmaker, shooter and defensive whiz. He is getting the recognition and respect that had been clouded by attitude problems in Seattle and Phoenix, where he previously played.

"If I did have a bad attitude, it's been cleared up the last three years," Johnson said. "I have argued with coaches in the past and the reputation I got bothered me. I've always thought I've played as hard as I could."

This is Johnson's second season in Boston. Credit the Celtic mystique and winning tradition, or the fact that he's playing more often against teams from such basketball-rich cities as Philadelphia, Washington and New York, but Johnson is being noticed as if he were a newcomer rather than a player in his ninth NBA season.

"I never really reached that star level—until I got here," said Johnson. "People said I was the first real guard the Celtics had since Jo Jo White. And it was a great compliment when Red said we became a championship team when we got Dennis Johnson."

Johnson is averaging 18.4 points a game—3 above his career average, 5 above last season's 6.4 and 5 rebounds. He is also assigned the opposition's highest scoring guard. And he is averaging nearly 30 minutes a game, a testimony to his talent and an indication

that Boston is playing one guard short.

"I think Dennis got a lot of confidence when we won the championship last year," said Jones. "I think some of the criticism our guards got about their shooting was unwarranted. But Danny Ainge spent the summer going from tournament to tournament and Dennis worked, too. I don't think they feel any pressure now."

Johnson doesn't even mind the considerable playing time given an 82-game regular season and the playoff grind. He is 30, but in the best shape of his career. Besides, every minute on the court helps him refute those who called him lazy. It may have been a matter of style rather than a lack of effort that generated that view of him.

At Pepperdine University he was called Airplane, but Johnson really is a glider, a graceful, fluid player who floats up and down the court as if riding air currents.

His manner is reminiscent of Walt Frazier, who was Johnson's idol. He adopted Frazier's emotionless expression and if Frazier's movements were smooth as glass, then Johnson wanted to be his mirror image.

"I remember the first time I played against him when I was a rookie in Seattle. Bill Russell had to match me out of the game because Frazier was going wild. I was in awe of him."

Johnson and Frazier are built along similar lines. Johnson is 6-foot-4 and 200 pounds (1.93 meters, 90.7 kilograms). Like Frazier, he is noted for his defense and has been named to the NBA's all-defensive first team five times. He can take his opponent to the low post, spinning and leaning in for a soft jumper as Frazier did, often drawing a foul. He is a good rebounder for a guard.

Before he arrived in Boston, Johnson did not have an opportunity to play to an audience that appreciated the subtleties of the sport. But Celtic fans have grown

up watching Bill Russell, Tom Heinsohn, Frank Ramsey, Bob Cousy, Bill Sharman, Sam Jones, Dave Cowens, Jones and White. There are 14 championship banners hanging from the Boston Garden rafters. The ghosts of Celtics past can be demanding.

That is why Johnson said he was stung during last year's championship final against Los Angeles when Heinsohn, a former Boston coach and now a CBS-TV analyst, wondered whether Johnson had the stuff of a "real Celtic."

"He told me he never said it, but I have the video tape," Johnson said.

Cousy, a commentator for Celtic games, is more willing to welcome the new generation. "If you accept the premise that the subtleties now are bigger, stronger and faster, then this team is better than ours were," he said. "But no team will dominate professional sports like we did, winning 11 championships in 13 years. We had a mental toughness they don't have now."

"But this team is playing with intensity so far. I think they're better than last year and the 70ers are the only ones who can make them work up a sweat. And there is no question in my mind that Johnson is making an impact. He's playing the best of his career."

These are the times when he reflects on that career. The nine years have gone quickly ("You notice it more after you have a child," he said). He is in the final year of his contract and wants to stay in Boston, although he will listen to offers from other teams.

So there's no guarantee that Celtic fans will one day be able to compare the Johnson-Ainge tandem to Cousy and Sharman, Sam Jones and K.C. Jones. White and Don Chaney. Still, says Johnson, "It's good to be known as a Celtic, to be playing on a great team."



Dennis Johnson: 'To be known as a Celtic.'

## Grant Returns to Vikings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MINNEAPOLIS — Bud Grant, who led the Minnesota Vikings to four Super Bowls, accepted a lifetime contract late Tuesday to return as head coach of the National Football League team. The surprise announcement came a day after the Vikings fired Les Steckel, whose 1984 team finished 3-13, the franchise's worst season ever.

"I missed the Sunday afternoons," said Grant, adding that "I can coach as long as I like under the terms of the contract."

Grant, who coached the Vikings since 1967 before retiring last January, said General Manager Mike Lynn approached him twice last week about returning. "Last Wednesday Mike asked me, and I said no. I went phreasant hunting. He asked again Friday and I said no. Then Max [team owner Max Winter] entered the picture, and when Les was actually released I accepted," Grant said.

Grant, 57, said his first job will be to build a corps of assistants. "I have no staff now," he said. "It takes time, and I don't expect to be making any announcements tomorrow night." Steckel's 12 aides were dismissed when he was fired Monday.

Grant had a regular-season record of 151-87-5 at Minnesota. He led the Vikings to 12 playoff berths and won 11 NFC Central Division titles. The Vikings made four unsuccessful trips to the Super Bowl under him.

Steckel, an assistant under

Grant, was named Vikings coach Jan. 29, two days after Grant told Winter of his decision to retire. Steckel, at 38 the NFL's youngest coach, was fired Monday, a day after the Vikings lost their season finale, 38-14, to Green Bay.

When Grant retired, he had said: "In my mind, timing is the most important thing. I decided this was the time to quit. There wasn't any pressure on me. There are a lot of things I want to do while I still have my health." But Tuesday he said an appeal from Winter was "something I hadn't foreseen and thought I had to honor."

After coaching the Winnipeg Blue Bombers of the Canadian Football League for 10 years, Grant became the second coach in Viking history, succeeding the late Norm Van Brocklin, who had resigned in 1966.

Grant became the second-winningest coach in pro football history behind the late George Halas, who compiled 326 victories with the Chicago Bears. Counting his CFL record, Grant's teams have won 283 games.

Viking players were enthusiastic about his return. Grant had an easy-going style, while Steckel was known as a disciplinarian. "It's a good feeling, a Christmas gift," said veteran linebacker Matt Blair. Tuesday's announcement came at a news conference for which Grant was half an hour late because he had been watching his son play in a high school basketball game that went into double overtime.



Coach K.C. Jones, left, says Johnson and Danny Ainge, being guarded above, 'don't feel any pressure.'

## SCOREBOARD

## Football

## Final NFL Regular-Season Team and Individual Leaders

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
Team Offense									
Team	Yds	Pts	Pass	Run	TD	Yds	Pts	Pass	Run
Atlanta	4936	1918	5018	2148	35	2148	35	5018	2148
San Diego	4297	1654	4640	1814	28	1814	28	4640	1814
Cincinnati	5400	2179	3301	2148	35	2148	35	3301	2148
Pittsburgh	5400	2179	3301	2148	35	2148	35	3301	2148
New England	5244	1884	3352	2148	35	2148	35	3352	2148
Raiders	5148	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148
Jets	4936	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148
Kansas City	4936	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148
Seattle	4936	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148
Dallas	4936	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148
Houston	4936	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148
Denver	4936	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148
Indianapolis	4936	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148
Team Defense									
Team	Yds	Pts	Pass	Run	TD	Yds	Pts	Pass	Run
Cleveland	4441	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148
Raiders	4441	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148
Pittsburgh	4441	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148
Seattle	4441	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148
New England	4441	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148
Cincinnati	4441	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148
Atlanta	4441	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148
San Diego	4441	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148
Houston	4441	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148
Denver	4441	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148
Indianapolis	4441	1918	2959	2148	35	2148	35	2959	2148

## Basketball

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE									
Atlantic Division									
Team	W	L	Pct	GB	Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	22	3	.880	0	Philadelphia	15	10	.600	7
New York	15	10	.600	7	New York	15	10	.600	7
Washington	15	10	.600	7	Washington	15	10	.600	7
Philadelphia	15	10	.600	7	Philadelphia	15	10	.600	7
New York	15	10	.600	7	New York	15	10	.600	7
Central Division									
Team	W	L	Pct	GB	Team	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	16	11	.593	0	San Antonio	16	11	.593	0
San Antonio	16	11	.593	0	San Antonio	16	11	.593	0
San Antonio	16	11	.593	0	San Antonio	16	11	.593	0
San Antonio	16	11	.593	0	San Antonio	16	11	.593	0
San Antonio	16	11	.593	0	San Antonio	16	11	.593	0

## Hockey

## NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	
Atlantic Division	
Boston	22
Pittsburgh	20
Washington	15
New Jersey	10
New York	11
Central Division	
Milwaukee	16 11
Detroit	14 16
Chicago	13 17
Atlanta	10 20
Indiana	7 18
Cleveland	8 19
WESTERN CONFERENCE	
Midwest Division	
Denver	16 9
Dallas	16 10
Houston	13 13
Kansas City	12 15
Utah	8 16
Pacific Division	
L.A. Lakers	17 10
Phoenix	15 12
Portland	13 15
Seattle	12 13
L.A. Clippers	10 16
Golden State	8 19
TUESDAY'S RESULTS	
Utah	28
Indiana	26
Portland	117-115, 7-17, 21
Kansas City	61-64 13; Griffin 13-20
9-16-6 0 tie, Greens 11; Utah 24-20	
12-13 21; Dallas 90-78, 11-13	
(Dawsey, Green, Smith) 10, 24 (1K)	
San Antonio	21-24
11-13 21; Houston 100-97, 11-13	
Houston 118-67-72, Free 41-44	
10-17-7 23, Moore 8 (16-31-21, Robins	
(Lawson) 7, Clark 11	
Utah 111-101, 11-13, 21	
Boston	28
New York	20
11-13 21, 7-17 23, Parish 8-12	
12-2-21, McCallie 8-11 24-27; Kansas	
Walker 22-24 11 15-20; 7	
11-13 21, 4-10 21, 11-13 21	
121, N.Y. 26; 15-20-9 121.	
L.A. Lakers	29
Atlanta	23
11-13 21, 7-17 23, 11-13 21	
Adrian-Johnson 9-12 11-12 25	
Adrian-Johnson 9-12 11-12 25, Scott	
Rivers 8-14 9-12 25, Wilkins 10-15	
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## Baseball

## MLB Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE									
East Division									
Team	W	L	Pct	GB	Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Baltimore	17	9	.654	0	Baltimore	17	9	.654	0
Baltimore	17	9	.654	0	Baltimore	17	9	.654	0
Baltimore	17	9	.654	0	Baltimore	17	9	.654	0
Baltimore	17	9	.654	0	Baltimore	17	9	.654	0
Baltimore	17	9	.654	0	Baltimore	17	9	.654	0

## Baseball

## MLB Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE									
East Division									
Team	W	L	Pct	GB	Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	17	9	.654	0	Philadelphia	17	9	.654	0
Philadelphia	17	9	.654	0	Philadelphia	17	9	.654	0
Philadelphia	17	9	.654	0	Philadelphia	17	9	.654	0
Philadelphia	17	9	.654	0	Philadelphia	17	9	.654	0
Philadelphia	17	9	.654	0	Philadelphia	17	9	.654	0

## Baseball

## MLB Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE									
West Division									
Team	W	L	Pct	GB	Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0	Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0
Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0	Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0
Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0	Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0
Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0	Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0
Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0	Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0

## Baseball

## MLB Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE									
West Division									
Team	W	L	Pct	GB	Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0	Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0
Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0	Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0
Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0	Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0
Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0	Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0
Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0	Los Angeles	17	9	.654	0

## Baseball

## MLB Standings

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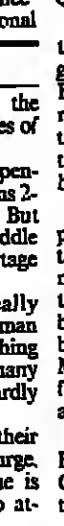
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ack, you can't win  
We sat back with the  
third period and then  
Elsewhere it was  
Islanders 7, Winnipeg  
6, Calgary 3, and  
Quebec 1.

Boston's Barry Ke  
the scoring with  
goal 2:55 into t  
Flockhart knocke  
rebound past goal  
tie it at 14:01 and  
the Canadiens a  
back-hander at 16:  
Keith Crowder  
period goals and  
tallied on a power  
make it 4-2. The  
the edge on Mats  
blast at 9:25 of  
but Montreal repl  
Mark Hunter and  
fore Steve Kasper  
anal goal at 17:52.

It was the second  
Bruins in their last  
Canadians have d  
their last four.



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more than 263,000 tickets  
world Cup soccer finals  
City. Prices for a series  
any of the eight Mexico  
\$677. Foreign sales, to  
urseas, will begin in Feb



